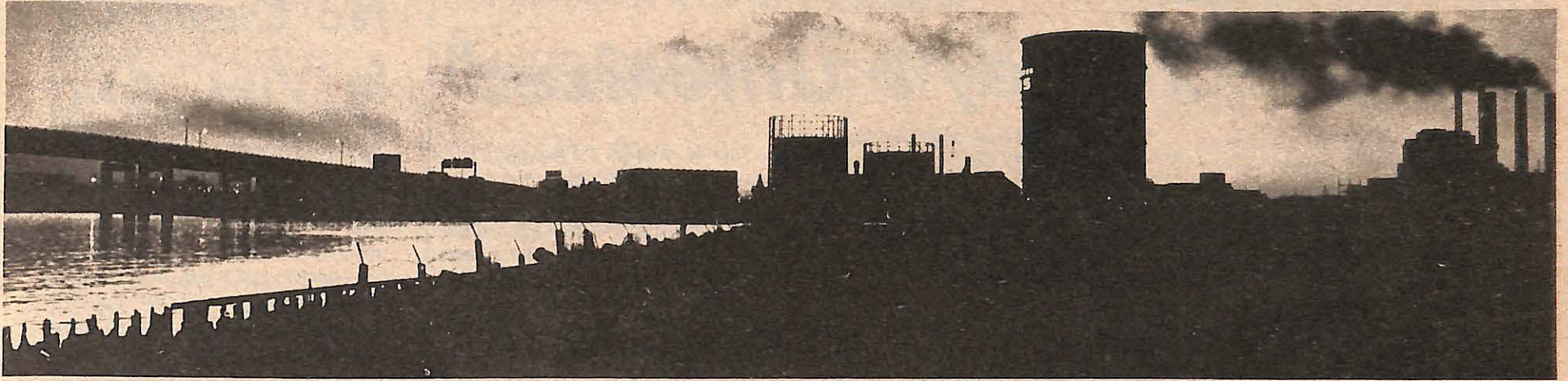




William K. Sacco

MODERN TIMES

"What you do is news"

Call 562-2510

VOL. 1 NO. 20

New Haven

FEBRUARY 15-28, 1971

City Parents, Teachers Meet, Demand School Council Plan

by Craig O'Connell

A plan to establish advisory community councils for New Haven's public schools received a boost forward from a group of parents, teachers and neighborhood leaders at a public forum sponsored by the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) on February 4. The group, which stressed parent-teacher cooperation, was also highly critical of the school administration, the original authors of the plan, for their failure to keep the public informed.

A resolution was passed unanimously demanding that the Board of Education call a public hearing preceded by dissemination of information and widespread publicity on the issue of school councils.

See Editorial — page 6

Conspicuous by their absence were people of the central school administration. One exception was Mrs. Leon Medvedow, the newest appointee to the Board of Education. Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Dr. George Harris, the originator of the council plan reported that he had a previous engagement and that he was not aware of the Federation's intentions. A spokesman for the Federation, Tim Craine, maintained that he has been in close contact with Dr. Harris and that Harris had refused to call a public hearing or meet with a large group of teachers.

Kept in the Dark

Speakers at the forum, who represented a fair cross-section of teachers and parents, expressed their support for the concept of school councils while indicating their ignorance of how the councils worked. As one Woodward School parent noted, "We have been kept in the dark on school councils."

The speakers repeatedly emphasized the need for a mechanism to improve communications between parents, teachers and students. Merle Boissiere, director of Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education, explained that there has been an atmosphere of distrust perpetuated by the ineffective school bureaucracy which has controlled the schools.

At one point during the meeting a number of parents expressed criticism of the defensive position that some tea-



Scene at Feb. 4 meeting sponsored by the New Haven Federation of Teachers to stress parent-teacher cooperation in the establishment of public school advisory councils.

chers in the system had taken. Charles Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, wanted to know why teachers weren't there and called for a head count of the number of teachers present.

In response, Burton Everest, a parent at Welch school, urged other parents to be supportive of the school staff, not critical. Everest also expressed the need for parents to become trained in matters of school planning and curriculum so that they may speak with authority.

Real Power

Frank Annunziato, a teacher at Cross High, represented the position of a group of union teachers known as Teachers for a Progressive Union. "Improving the quality of education," Annunziato said, "was one of his group's goals." He said, "the group will urge teachers to support school councils," but added that "they are not a solution to our problems but only a step in the right direction. Ultimately the councils must have real powers, and not just be advisory."

After hearing a number of teachers support the councils, the group turned its attention to the absence of school administrators at the hearing and the lack of adequate publicity and information given about the council plan. Marge Joseph, a Fair Haven parent wanted to know what "the Board of Education and the downtown administration has to say," adding that there are so many questions and so few answers provided. The demand for answers and for more information came after four hours of discussions.

Teach-In, Treaty, Marches Anti-War Forces Gather

by Steve Ellner

Treaty for Everyone

"Our presence in Laos had been an experiment as to whether the U.S. can conquer an underdeveloped country without the use of ground troops and without its own people knowing about it," charged Dave Dellinger at an anti-war teach-in in New Haven.

Dellinger, a defendant in the Chicago Eight Conspiracy Trial, is seeking signatures for a People's Peace Treaty which has been drawn up by students from the U.S. and North and South Vietnam. The treaty enumerates terms for immediate and total American withdrawal from Vietnam.



Peace activist David Dellinger speaking at Panther Defense rally on Green last August during McLucas trial.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH
ON-THE-GREEN

PAGES 8-9



ES...NOW
Put
Their
PAY
in Line!

FIREMEN
WIN PARITY
PAGE 3

LOVE STORY:
SENTIMENTALITY
AND FASCISM
PAGE 14

LOVE
STORY

Sponsors of the treaty will get it voted on as a referendum at various colleges and hope to get various community and labor groups to submit the treaty to their membership for ratification. In New Haven, the local group affiliated with the National Committee Against War, Racism and Repression will be in charge of the treaty.

Other plans for showing opposition to the war in Southeast Asia are also picking up support. Both the peace treaty committee and Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) are working toward spring demonstrations against the war.

In addition, CPAC is planning a statewide conference in March to discuss different aspects of anti-war activity.

Dellinger's Teach-In at Yale

The New Haven teach-in on February 3 was held at Battel Chapel. More than 3700 young people heard Dave Dellinger, Yale Alumnus of the class of 1936, say that "one of the most chilling aspects of the war in Laos is the complete press blackout."

A policy of Asians fighting Asians has been pursued in Laos for a decade. Meanwhile, liberal congressmen like Jacob Javits and Stuart Symington "call Laos a successful war since U.S. lives are not at stake," Dellinger indicated. "We got a clear view of what 'Vietnamization' is about by observing this policy of protracted war in Laos."

See ANTI-WAR FORCES, page 2

Who's Laughing Now?

Hungry Charley's Unionized

by Scott St. John

(The author has been a bartender at Hungry Charley's for the past two months.)

Approximately two weeks ago an angry young bartender walked out on his job at a local eatery and called a strike. The reason was that things just didn't look right to him.

Everyone laughed. For the next three days the bartender struck and, with the help of the community, effectively curtailed a good portion of the eatery's clientele.

During the strike the cavalry arrived in the form of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (IHREBU) and with their much-appreciated backing and the help of their business agent (BA) John Wilhelm and Chairman Vincent Sirabella unionized the staff of the eatery. Now, no one laughed.

Workers Exploited at Charley's

Hungry Charley's is the eatery. It is another poignant example of the Ameri-

Mayday Calm Due to Panthers Says Coalition

by Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers issued a statement attacking Mayor Guida's assessment of the Mayday weekend in his "State of the City" address a few weeks ago. "Mayor Guida has apparently suffered a severe loss of memory," the statement said. "Not only the police but the organizers of the rally must be praised for keeping the peace.

"It was the Black Panther Party and supporting groups who called for calm in press conferences before May 1 and at the rally, who put a sound truck on the streets when minor violence occurred to urge demonstrators to return peacefully to the Yale campus, and who ended the rally early because they feared real trouble would start over the news of the just-renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

"Some of the very people the Mayor praises," the statement continued, "were responsible for the most provocative acts. Former Governor Dempsey, for example, after mobilizing the National Guard, panicked and made a last-minute request for federal troops that were never even remotely needed. The 4000 Marines and paratroopers who were sent to New England greatly inflamed the situation."

Crisis of Justice

The Coalition, composed of 17 community organizations with the purpose of education and fundraising around the local trial of members of the Black Panther Party, also said in its statement: "We disagree with Mayor Guida that the Mayday crisis is over. In fact, the crisis of justice in the case of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins has been going on ever since their arrests in 1969 and is now reaching a climax.

"The question of Mayday was not primarily whether order would be maintained, but whether there would be justice and equality for black and poor people along with order. The words of Dr. Martin Luther King apply in this situation: 'Peace is not the absence of tension but the presence of justice.'"

can business machine exploiting the working class. Hungry Charley's working conditions read like so: We are understaffed and overworked and, in view of this, underpaid. We also receive no vacations, no paid holidays, no CMS or Blue Cross. We are called upon to perform jobs other than our own, such as painting basements without extra pay. I'm sure professionals could do a better job. Of course, dishwashers and bartenders are cheaper labor, even if we are lousy painters.

John W. Wilhelm for the union has sent a letter to Restaurant Associates (i.e. Hungry Charley's) asking them to recognize that we have a union shop and would like to sit down and negotiate a contract settlement. If they don't comply, we will be forced to proceed with a union strike, meaning for Hungry Charley's no food delivery, no beer delivery and no garbage pick-up. In short, we work for Restaurant Associates. All we ask is that they do a little work for us.

Dance Revolves Around Raising Bail



Alan Waggoner

The first of a series of fund-raising dances for the Erika-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund was held recently at The University of New Haven. The event was sponsored by the Black Student Union and the Student Alliance. Proceeds will be used locally to free persons who cannot afford to raise bail money. Women with families and pregnant women will be given priority.

Drug Busts Spur Bail Drives

Since last November, when undercover agent George Miller busted over 70 street people for various sales of soft drugs, community people have been working to create a broad legal defense. Fundraising projects by the Committee to Defend New Haven Youth and the View from the Bottom defense fund have already brought in over \$1700. A hard core of about 20 people have worked continuously since November, spurred on by meetings right after the busts that drew hundreds.

Some of the money raised has already been used to provide transcripts of probable cause hearings and to subpoena witnesses. Community meetings are being called to decide how to use the rest of the money. Expenses include bail for those still in jail, and lawyers' fees.

Permanent Bail Fund

Another idea is to establish a permanent bail fund for the community. This is considered especially important since rumors are circulating that the police are planning another large bust in the next few weeks. Street sources report that the last roundup has had no effect on the availability of soft drugs, thus belying Ahern's contention that he was ridding the streets of large-volume pushers.

The Youth Defense Fund collected an even \$1000 recently from benefit showings of the Beatles' movie *Yellow Submarine*. The Yale Law School Film Society's donation of half the proceeds was in addition to the \$150 collected in buckets from the audience.

Further money has been collected from high schools and community colleges, from two mailings, and from unsolicited contributions.

Bad Jail Conditions Exposed

Other support that has helped the legal cases of the drug bust defendants have been exposes of the bad conditions at Whalley Avenue jail. The attention to jail conditions began when attorneys John Williams and Kenneth Kreiling brought a class action on behalf of

pretrial detainees who comprise 70% of the 113-year old jail's inmate population.

Two radio shows on WYBC and numerous articles in *Modern Times*, *View from the Bottom* and the establishment press have also exposed conditions at Whalley. In addition, the Task Force on Law and Justice of the Council of Churches is currently running a series of town meetings on the need for reform in our legal and penal systems.

Anti-War Forces Gather in New Actions

Continued from page 1.

The point that Nixon is using Laos as a model for his Vietnam policy was also stressed by Al McCoy, a National Coordinator of the Concerned Committee of Asian Scholars. McCoy described this policy as a "long haul low cost strategy" in which air power is the key. Thus 20-30,000 air sorties take place over Laos each month, which has totaled nine times the bomb tonnage used in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

Robert Jay Lifton, a Yale Professor and the first speaker at the teaching, discussed the lot of the Vietnam Veterans, many of whom are now "wandering around the country not really sure what went on" but undergoing an "extreme cultural and psychological shock." Those Veterans who have turned towards peace "feel most violent toward those who don't give a damn about what's going on over there."

Future Activities

Future anti-war actions are being planned by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC). A recent meeting discussed the fact that April

No Conn. GI's In Viet, Asks Stolberg Bill

No person living in Connecticut shall be required to serve in the military outside the United States in armed hostilities unless Congress votes to initiate fighting. This is the substance of the bill recently filed with the Connecticut General Assembly by Representative Irving Stolberg.

Precedent for this bill lies in the Constitution, which states that the power to declare war belongs to Congress. Yet, Congress never voted to declare war on Vietnam, where U. S. soldiers fight, kill, and are killed. A very similar bill was introduced last year to the Massachusetts General Assembly by Rep. Shea.

Support Needed

Rep. Stolberg expressed optimism for the passage of the bill, now in committee until April 27. "I'm convinced that the bill can pass—and the main way it will pass is if there is mass participation and support for it."

In response to the bill, Stolberg has received pledges of support in the form of letters and phone calls. The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition has offered to develop a petition drive and many lawyers have pledged their time to develop legal arguments for the bill.

Anyone interested in working on the bill should write to:

State Representative District 112
The Honorable Irving Stolberg
State House of Representatives
The Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

24 Washington D.C. anti-war demonstrations have been called for by a national anti-war group.

At the meeting, which took place at the Unitarian Universalist Church, several people discussed their dismay that two separate national anti-war demonstrations have been called for only a week apart, by different anti-war groups. Most of the people attending the meeting expressed hopes that the two groups involved, the National Peace Action Coalition and the National Committee Against War, Racism and Repression, would agree on a common date.

Plans were made at the meeting for a state-wide anti-war convention, probably to take place in New Haven on Saturday, March 6. Suggestions for workshops at the convention include the G.I. movement, tax resistance, and ecology and the war. Also mentioned was a national Student Anti-War Conference in Washington, on February 19-20 in Washington. People who are interested should contact Lesley Craine at 562-1669.

Union Charge: Negotiations In Bad Faith

by Joelle Dominski

The 17 professional and clerical workers in the New Haven Family Services department discovered that they have been working without a contract agreement for six months, although contract negotiations were completed last June.

In January, when it was time to sign the contract, the Board of Directors who the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Em-



Union president Betty Jacobs at lunch hour picketing by workers of N.H. Family Services Dept. They seek fairer conditions.

ployees (AFSCME) Local 1939 had been negotiating with, decided some basic changes had to be made in the contract.

The Family Service workers, of which all but one belong to the union, hope to settle the dispute without a strike. "Many clients have a lot of difficulties. A strike would hurt them, not the Board of Directors," says Local 1939 president Betty Jacobs. "It would only hit the underdog," she added.

Grievance Filed with NLRB

In order to pressure the Board of Directors, the union members have picketed the Community Services Building on their lunch hour, and have filed a grievance of unfair labor practice with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

The points of the contract that have been called into question by the Board of Directors are some salary increases and an agreement that the Family Services department be an agency shop. This would mean that although everyone working in the department wouldn't have to join the union, all workers would have to pay dues.

"The union files the grievances of all workers, whether or not they are in the union, and if they end up going to a state level they can cost thousands of dollars," Jacobs explained.

The salary agreement for clerical workers, as well as rules which would affect change in salary schedule, were also brought into question by the Board in January.

Reasons for Protest

In a special statement to Modern Times on the situation, President Betty Jacobs said:

Negotiations with City Continue

Firemen Get Parity By 1974

by Scott Ayre Paque

New Haven firefighters last week voted to approve a long term city offer containing the firemen's much sought pay parity with policemen.

This latest offer, which calls for a firefighter's salary to increase from \$7500 to \$9500 annually by July and guarantees "full parity with police in all ranks" by July 1, 1974, was presented to union president William Hartigan directly by Mayor Bart Guida.

The 287-171 vote followed a week long study of the wage package by rank and file members of Local 825.

Although backed personally by Hartigan and recommended by the local's attorney Frank Raccio and W. Paul Flynn, the proposal drew sharp criticism from many firefighters. The chief objection appeared to be the 42 month wait for the full implementation of parity.

Union officials insist, however, that the contract that will eventually be signed will not exceed 30 months. The parity settlement will be filed as a rider to the negotiated agreement but separate from it.

"When it was time to sign the contract the Board of Family Service insisted on re-negotiating. The union considers this to be an unfair labor practice in that the Board did not carry on negotiations in good faith. The dispute is in relation to its Board of Directors and not the administration of the agency.

"There was an informal hearing of the State Labor Department on February 3. The situation may be referred to a formal hearing and there may be larger scale picketing with the assistance of the New Haven Central Labor Council."

Had the union membership voted down the proposal the six week labor impasse would have moved to state factfinding, which Attorney Flynn described as "a high roll crap game with parity as the stakes."

In essence the majority vote indicates that the union body is receptive to the wage offer and empowers

scheduling of vacations a complicated matter. Some men receive nine working days off in what is termed "a two weeker" while others receive as few as six.

The new proposal would provide a uniform vacation for all men based on actual working days.

Firemen are also seeking to have holiday pay based on the number of



Fire Fighters Fight Fires —NOT People

the negotiating team to return to the bargaining table having fulfilled its "mandate for parity."

Any accord reached by the negotiating team must again be ratified by a membership vote.

The focus of negotiations will now turn to the 42 non salary items that are as yet unresolved. Among other things, firefighters are seeking to improve provisions in their old contract relating to vacations and holiday pay.

Rotating Shift

The rotating shift of days and nights worked by firemen makes the

hours actually worked on a holiday rather than a figure arbitrarily agreed upon.

One item that may yet wind up in the hands of a state factfinder in the so-called Minimum Manpower Clause. This would obligate the city to man fire apparatus according to the minimum recommendations of the American Insurance Association. Such an agreement would provide the city's firemen with a great deal of overtime and will no doubt, be strongly opposed by the city.

Firemen are also negotiating for a wide variety of health, insurance and longevity benefits.

Firemen-Police Parity Is Union Power Issue

by Matt Borenstein

The recent dispute between the New Haven police and firefighters' union has been distorted by the local press and by angry outbursts by both policemen and firemen. The basis of the dis-

agreement was that the firefighters' union (IFFA, Local 825) wanted "pay parity with police" written into their contract with the city.

From the point of view of the police union, such a contract clause, would force them to bargain for the firefighters. It would hurt their bargaining position because they would be automatically asking for salary boosts for firemen when their contract came up. It would be like the steelworkers demanding parity with the auto workers—from the police union's point of view. The steel workers could wait for the autoworkers to bargain and strike and then receive the benefits the auto workers won.

The firefighters feel they deserve at least as much pay as the policemen and see a "parity clause" as the most direct route to that goal. (SEE EDITORIAL PAGE 6). They also claim support from the International (IFFA) and the AFL-CIO for the parity demand.

It, therefore, was a great shock to many firemen when the New Haven Central Labor Council - AFL-CIO, did not support their demand for parity. However, local Central Labor Councils cannot become involved in disputes between two member locals. Such disagreements must be taken up with the national unions for settlement. According to AFL-CIO rules, the central body must remain neutral until the local unions can resolve their differences.

Comparisons of the responsibilities, abilities, amount of exposure to injury, etc., between police and firefighters got thrown into the dispute. The basis of disagreement is really not who deserves higher pay. It concerns the power of unions against management. In this case, the city administration is management, and both the police and firefighters want more power to win contract gains. The problem they face is that to gain more power as unions they should not damage each others bargaining positions.

Labor Notes

The 1960's for American Workers: Thing of the Past or Future Trend?

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTICUT

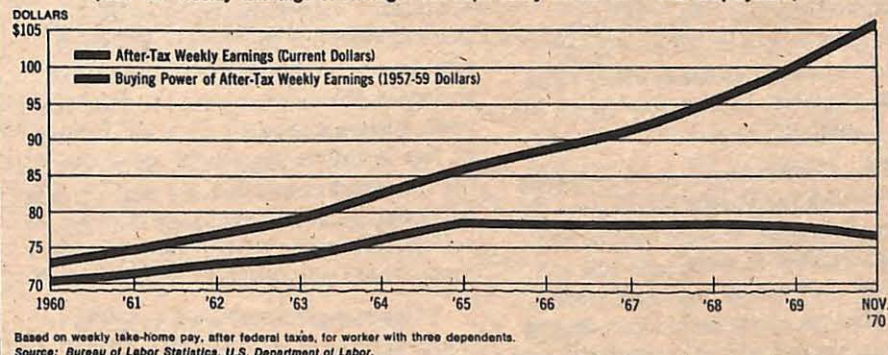
Annual Averages 1960-1970

Year	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployed Percent of Labor Force
1960	1,102,800	60,400	5.5
1961	1,124,700	74,300	6.6
1962	1,130,000	56,900	5.0
1963	1,146,700	56,200	4.9
1964	1,168,200	55,400	4.7
1965	1,200,700	47,200	3.9
1966	1,252,500	39,500	3.1
1967	1,288,400	43,100	3.4
1968	1,322,000	49,500	3.8
1969	1,360,200	51,700	3.9
1970	1,386,000	77,700	5.6

Connecticut Labor Department Monthly Bulletin, January 1971

THE SLUMP IN BUYING POWER, 1960-1970

(After-tax Weekly Earnings of Average Non-Supervisory Worker in Private Employment)



Tenants Without Heat Given 'Cold Shoulder'

by Richard K. Smith

Winter time in New Haven brings added problems to those who are forced to live in substandard housing. As a social worker in one of the city's low income areas I have had numerous contacts with people who are living in buildings without adequate heat. Children are constantly experiencing colds and flus.

The conditions of the buildings demonstrate exploitation by slumlords of the tenants. Many owners are unwilling to make the dwelling weathertight. Cold air blows in from the outside, warm air escapes from the inside. Rags stuffed in these cracks or plastic used to remedy the conditions do little good.

In other situations the buildings have inadequate heating facilities. Many apartments have only a gas on gas stove in the kitchen. Heat from the unit must reach rooms at the opposite end of the house. Since this is impossible, the occupants of the dwellings are forced to close off rooms once used for sleeping. This only adds to the already overcrowded situation. In some cases people are forced to light top burners of their gas stove. This presents a dangerous fire hazard and a potential source of burns for small children.

No Results, No Hope

As the vast majority of property owners are seeking maximum profits, they do as little as possible to maintain their properties. The poor are powerless to seek redress on their own. By with-

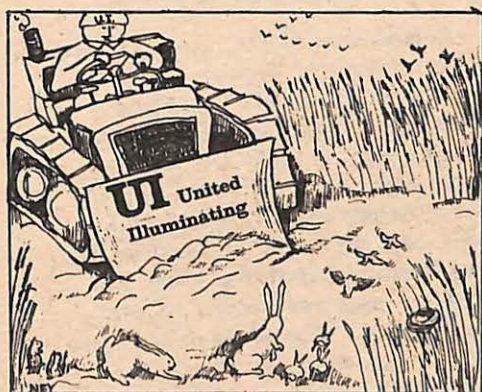
U.I. Substation: New Threat For Marshland

by John Shultz

The United Illuminating Company has applied for a permit from the State Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to fill a portion of the Quinnipiac marshlands near Quinnipiac Avenue and the Penn Central railroad tracks. U.I. plans to construct an electric substation on the marsh next to a tidal stream.

The permit is required under Public Act 695, the "Wetlands Preservation Act of 1969." This law finally went into effect for the Quinnipiac wetlands on January 12, 1971, after twenty months of bureaucratic delays. It includes marshlands from City Point to the Middletown Avenue bridge on the Quinnipiac River and down to Lighthouse Point.

Although the Dept. of Agriculture and Natural Resources released maps to the Town Clerk's office, no general announcement to the public was made at that time. A public hearing on the permit will be held at 7:30 p.m. Friday, Feb. 19, at the Hall of Records, 200 Orange Street, New Haven. For further information call 776-9243.



holding their rent, the landlord has grounds for eviction. Those people who have attempted to follow the prescribed channels instituted by the city to protect them have seen little action.

In numerous cases in which I am involved, no results have occurred by following the established procedures. In two cases city inspectors were notified last December of the problem, but the people are still living with inadequate heat.

One Puerto Rican family is forced to spend most of their time huddled around their stove in coats while experiencing only hopelessness and frustration. I visited this house on a particularly cold day and understand their plight.

I now realize that until a reorientation of values occurs all the social workers in the world will not solve the problem. Dealing with symptoms only perpetuates the problem.

House of God Falls Before Big Bulldog's Bulldozer



Christine Pattee

St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church at the intersection of Davenport Ave., Cedar St., and York St., was recently torn down in the continuing expansion of Yale medical institutions. The new St. John's is located at the corner of Sylvan Ave. and Auburn.

Cut-Rate Store, Cutthroat Practice

Mrs. Carrie Anderson recently reported that Carroll Cut-Rate Furniture Co. in West Haven treats welfare recipients with less respect than other customers and is out to make money from dealing with them.

She was fortunate enough to get the money to purchase two beds for two of her children from the Department of Welfare. (She'd been on welfare long enough to be aware of the voucher game program recipients have to play to get needed household items.)

Anderson, however, made the mistake of dealing with the Carroll Cut-Rate Furniture Company in West Haven. She went on a Sunday to price beds and was shown two Hollywood beds with steel frames. She was particularly interested in the frames because of her active children. She paid her money for the beds, and the

Dickerman Rent Strike To Have Day in Court

by Charles Scheiner

New Haven's longest and most unified rent strike is going to have its day in court this month. If the tenants win, the recently enacted retaliatory eviction statute will be largely negated; if the landlord wins the case will be appealed until the law is overthrown.

Last July, the 16 families who lived at 29-37 and 52-54 Dickerman St. stopped paying rent to M.M. Krevit Realty and began paying into a bank account. With the help of a few Legal Aid lawyers and an Urban League Organizer, the Dickerman Tenants' Council has held fast. Only two families have moved out, both for reasons not connected with the strike; 14 of the 15 resident families are still striking.

Eviction Notices Served

Last October, eviction notices were served on the tenants, and shortly thereafter the bank accounts of New Haven Legal Assistance and the personal accounts of the two LAA men connected with the case were also attached. The cases will probably come before New Haven Circuit Court in the last week of February, although a motion for a jury trial will precede them on February 16.

Two weeks ago, each tenant received a letter from Krevit Realty announcing that all utilities—water, heat, electricity, trash collection, and snow removal—will be terminated on February 15. (Most of these items are paid for by the tenants themselves). As the case will not even have been heard by then, this move looks like a blatant attempt to scare the tenants into submission. It failed dismally.

When M.M. Krevit took over management of the two houses in February, 1970, they were in terrible shape. Krevit made no repairs, but he raised the rent twice before June, when DNI inspectors found numerous Code violations and issued orders for their correction.

Rent was withheld, beginning on July 1, although many of the tenants were veterans of an unsuccessful rent strike back in 1962 in the same houses.

Corrections Minor

Krevit proceeded to correct some of the minor outside violations, using Mauro Construction Company as the sole contractor. The Tenant's Council agreed to pay for any satisfactory finished work, but Krevit refused, demanding payment in advance. Work by Mauro's men was largely sloppy and unsatisfactory, and the Council paid in only one case. Tenants reported faulty repairs, windows painted shut, apartments left unlocked, and many other annoyances from workmen's carelessness. When questioned about this, Krevit said that he was used to managing "better properties" and that it was hard to get workmen into such neighborhoods.

In September, Krevit claimed that he lacked the money for further repairs and, although the tenants' offer still stood, evictions and attachments were served. In mid-December all work ceased.

Nevertheless, leaky floors, peeling paint, blocked drains, faulty wiring, and many other code violations persist.

And the strike continues.

salesman wrote up the receipt. Unfortunately, Mrs. Anderson does not read well, but she had made her wishes in the selection of merchandise very clear.

No Exchange

On the Wednesday following the Sunday, mattresses, box springs, and wooden peg legs were delivered to Anderson. She attempted to refuse the merchandise, but the drivers, who had already placed the mattresses and box springs in the house, refused to take them back. They did, however, take the wooden legs. A call to Carroll Cut-Rate brought the statement from the store that she had purchased what was delivered. The store person exclaimed: "No refund; no exchange; no money back."

A trip to the Carroll store resulted in insults to Anderson and Mrs. Gibbs, a friend who attempted to help. Gibbs was told, "mind your own business."

Gibbs was also threatened with arrest. The steel frames requested by Anderson could be had but an additional \$5 apiece.

Anderson has never signed the "delivery received" merchandise slip. She has never received what she paid for. The salesman who sold her the goods cannot, according to Carroll Cut-Rate, be reached, and Anderson cannot have her money back. Carroll Cut-Rate also threatened to sue if the incident was reported.

Patti Hughes, a friend of Anderson, stated "I guess Carroll Cut-Rate figures that if you are black, you are dumb," and the store can do as it pleases and intimidate those who complain with threats of law suits or arrest or both. A nice place to do business! I suggest that people beware of Carroll Cut-Rate and take their business elsewhere unless they too want to be ripped off.

Wooster Sq. Corp. Faces Money Woes

by Marleen Gabriel

The word is out that the Wooster Square Neighborhood Corporation is in deep financial trouble, that it may even close up. What is the real situation?

I talked with Joe Alfano, director of the Wooster Square Neighborhood Corporation, about the present situation and about what happened to bring this about. On the past history Mr. Alfano said:

"The Wooster Square Corporation was formed in September. Until then the people in control of the neighborhood were not able to move in a meaningful way to form a corporation. Wooster Square is far behind the other corporations in bringing funds into this community. In the past Wooster Square had been able to get summer funding, but now the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is cutting back and new monies have not yet become available.

"The Corporation is presently operating on what little Ford money is left. At the most, this is to cover the next two payrolls. When the money is out it will run out for the corporation and the two funded programs, the Farnam Courts and POINT teen lounges. The Farnam Courts program can go a little longer because of a grant from the New Haven Foundation, but not much longer."

Scarcity of Funds

The POINT teen lounge was originally set up as Operation Help, a drug program. The other programs—a creative arts workshop, a music program—were developed as alternatives to drugs. There has been some additional funding, but according to Mr. Alfano, "even this will run out in June and we will face the same crisis to keep these running. Twenty five thousand dollars may be allotted this community from the State for summer programs, but most of this money will have to be used to keep the POINT and Farnam Courts teen lounges going."

Active People's Corporation

"If we can't move through accepted mechanisms, we'll have to stand up and say: 'You've turned your backs on Wooster Square—now we turn our backs on you. The alternative left is guerrilla warfare.'"

Mr. Alfano raised some realistic questions, "Where do we start? Who do we identify as the 'enemy'? Where do we begin to show people that there is hope? If anything the whole game of money and funded programs has been a setback in the revolution; it has fed only enough money into the community to take over the vocal leaders."

Power for the Poor

"There are poor folks here who want to see economic changes, they want to work toward that goal. But they see they have to acquire power; if they move through accepted levels, they become incorporated and they never gain any real power. All the agencies with all their programs are set up to alleviate the economic pressures on the poor, but few attack the system which creates the problems in the first place. They are geared instead to make people fit the system."

The State and City have been acting like the little boy who cried "Wolf!" After years of unfulfilled promises it is not surprising to find apathetic or bitter people in Wooster Square or in any of the other inner-city communities.

Model City Funds:

Community Control Needed

by Steve Ellner

Last month, the New Haven Model Cities Program finally received federal funds. This was two and a half years after the original Model Cities Plan, presented by representatives of the Hill community, was approved by the Board of Aldermen.

The reasons for this long delay of federal funds involve a struggle for power between community groups and city, state and federal bureaucracies. A similar struggle is now going on in New Haven over the state funded Community Development Action Plan (CDAP).

James Barry of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) criticized the original Model Cities Plan for its "management weakness." What he really meant was that the original plan denied the city government decisive control over funds which would go to the Hill community.

Upon designating funds for the program a month ago, Barry stated that he "recognizes that New Haven has made considerable change in its Model Cities administrative structure since the planning phase." Federal guidelines now require that city administrations control Model Cities funds.

On the other hand, Fred Harris, who has struggled over Model Cities for the last four years claims that any project Model Cities undertakes will fail as long as the community is not in control. A former city planner for the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, Dave Dickson, stated that "the whole question is really simple. People have to be in control of their own lives."

Model Cities' Past

The "planning phase" which Barry mentioned goes back almost four years, to early 1967, when Model Cities was first presented to the residents of the Hill community.

Harris to Businessmen: 'Struggle For Justice'

by Steven Ney

Fred Harris, former chairman of the Hill Parents Association (HPA) warned local businessmen at a January luncheon that "people are tired of being stepped on." He urged businessmen to get involved in the struggle for justice for all people, noting that now even the children of businessmen are being harassed by police for political and drug-related activities.

Harris spoke on January 25 to the businessmen at the United Church on Temple Street. The businessmen heard Harris recount his political activities in New Haven culminating in a "frameup" arrest and conviction on narcotics charges. Harris told of his experiences organizing the Hill Parents Association at the Prince Street School for the purpose of transferring an "incompetent" principal.

"Since 1963 I've been out here doing the job of the church, of human beings...regardless of what happens to me. Conditions are so pressing, the lack of housing for the poor; the education system is criminal. It's hard for people to realize what this country has been to black and poor people."

In addition to school organizing, Harris helped organize the Hill Night Patrol which worked with Hill residents to "push out prostitutes and drug

At that time a "public hearing" took place at Lee High School, chaired by Development Administrator Melvin Adams and CPI Executive Director Lawrence Spitz. The meeting made it obvious that redevelopment and CPI were not interested in giving Hill people any real voice in deciding what Model Cities would do. There was a lot of the usual talk about "citizen participation", but nobody would answer

in a manner approved by the citizens of the Hill"

At a Hill community meeting on April 16, 1968, a Model Cities proposal was adopted which clearly gave the community a decisive voice in the program. According to the plan, 11 of the 21 members of the Model Cities Agency would be appointed by the Hill Neighborhood Corporation (HNC). Furthermore, all Hill residents over the



Demolition of homes in the Hill in 1967 brought about demand for community control of redevelopment funds.

the one question everybody at the meeting asked: "Will we be able to decide what happens to our neighborhood under Model Cities, or will somebody downtown decide?" As usual, Adams and company had no acceptable answer, and the meeting ended with the residents totally disgusted.

In the course of the next year, Hill residents made Model Cities a key issue, and fought against Adams and the CPI for community control over the Model Cities funds. A petition was circulated which received 1,400 signatures within 3 weeks:

"We, the undersigned residents of the Hill, believe that a majority of the members of the Model Cities Agency which controls the Model Cities Programs should be Hill residents selected

age of 16 became eligible to vote for the Board of Directors of the HNC.

The Board of Aldermen a few weeks later, unanimously ratified the Hill plan. Previously the Aldermen had rejected a proposal by Mayor Lee and Adams which would have simply given the \$105,000 planning grant to city officials and let them make all the plans. With the Board's ratification of the community's plan, Hill residents had clearly won a victory over city hall.

Subsequent developments wrested from the Hill community their hard fought victory. The Nixon Administration soon set down "new guidelines" for anti-poverty programs in which responsibility and management of Model Cities went to the city government. Although the policy was officially tagged as "benign neglect," it amounted to not so benign control.

In the case of New Haven it has meant that the City Demonstration Agency, whose head is appointed by and responsible to the mayor, controls the Model Cities Program. In essence the Model Cities agency has become an appendage of city hall.

The struggle in which the Hill residents engaged was not completely unsuccessful. One important concession that the Hill received was the appointment of Vernon Moore as Model Cities Director. Moore had been a Hill community organizer who was involved in the struggle over community control of Model Cities.

Roger Everson, the present Executive-Director of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, has stated that Moore is the best man to fill the Model Cities job since he has roots in the community and is well respected by residents. However, Everson added that Moore works for the city and could get caught up in political entanglements.

A second victory for the community is that 10% of the Model Cities funds have been earmarked for the HNC, which will be responsible for ensuring citizens participation in the program. However the HNC will not be able to administer any of the other Model Cities projects, according to Nixon administration guidelines.

It is unlikely that the atmosphere created by the Nixon administration will encourage a renewed effort by communities like the Hill to control anti-poverty money. With the drastic cutback in the 1971 budget for Model Cities, Hill residents have good reason to be skeptical of what the government calls its "war on poverty."



Fred Harris, of the Hill Parents Assn.

pushers." Because of these activities which challenged the existing order, the police tried to break the HPA—arresting Ronnie Johnson "15 or 16 times" and finally arresting and "framing" Harris himself.

Harris was preceded at the luncheon by Vivian Noble, Chairman of the Council of Churches Task Force on Law and Justice. Noble recalled that the Task Force was set up to look into the charges against the system of criminal "justice" made over May Day weekend. The Task Force examined the charges with respect to prison and court conditions and found that the "criticism of May Day weekend were valid."

Editorial

School Councils Need Power

A school-community council can be a vital exciting stimulus to education, a meeting ground for those most concerned with the school system — parents, teachers, and students — to come together and iron out difficulties and formulate policy. But it can only be these things if it is allowed to develop according to the real needs of its community and if it is given some meaningful authority over the affairs of its school. On both these counts, the Board of Education's Harris Plan stinks miserably. The Harris Plan proposes an advisory council made up of parents and teachers with only the power to recommend changes, but not set policy.

The Harris Plan gives councils little freedom to develop in a natural way. "Suggested" structures have been worked out for each level of school — kindergarten, elementary through eighth grade, and high schools. Any deviations from these "suggestions" must have "prior approval from the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Supportive Services." The school councils are thus completely at the mercy of the Board of Education in matters concerning their structure.

The policymaking powers of the council are even more seriously circumscribed. They are strictly advisory bodies, with no power to carry out their decisions or to compel a principal to act on their recommendations. The principal is, moreover, an ex officio member of the council and all its standing committees. He can thus ward off serious criticism at the meeting as well as negating any adverse decision taken by the council.

It is unreasonable of the Board of Education to expect parents, teachers and students to spend hours discussing questions of school policy for little more than the sake of debate. They should be given power and responsibility commensurate with their investment of time and energy. The Board should, however painful it may be, begin to trust the people it is supposed to serve.

To change the bad aspects of the school councils, public pressure on the Board of Education will be necessary. Concerned citizens, and especially teachers, parents and students, must take an active interest in the councils. They must demand more open meetings like the one run by the New Haven Federation of Teachers last Thursday and insist on public participation and public accountability in all decisions concerning the councils. Most important, they should insist that the school councils be given some real authority over the fate of the New Haven public education system.

Uniting Firemen And Police

When one group of working people fights with another, the Boss is usually the only winner. So it's no surprise that the winner in the quarrel between firemen and policemen is City Hall.

The problem is "pay parity." Firemen want to get automatically whatever policemen get. So whenever policemen bargain with City Hall for higher wages, the firemen will get the raises automatically.

We think the firemen deserve the extra pay. We also think it is unfair to ask the policemen to do all the hard bargaining with City Hall. After all, if City Hall knows that raises won by policemen will automatically also go to firemen, you can be sure City Hall will try extra hard to keep down police wages.

How about a solution? Why not have pay-parity clauses in both police and firemen's contracts? Then every other year, the police and firemen's unions take turns bargaining with the city. In this way, both unions will share the benefits of parity and also the costs in the form of hard bargaining with the city and the risk of strikes.

United in this way, the two groups of workers will be the stronger against City Hall. Divided they will fall.

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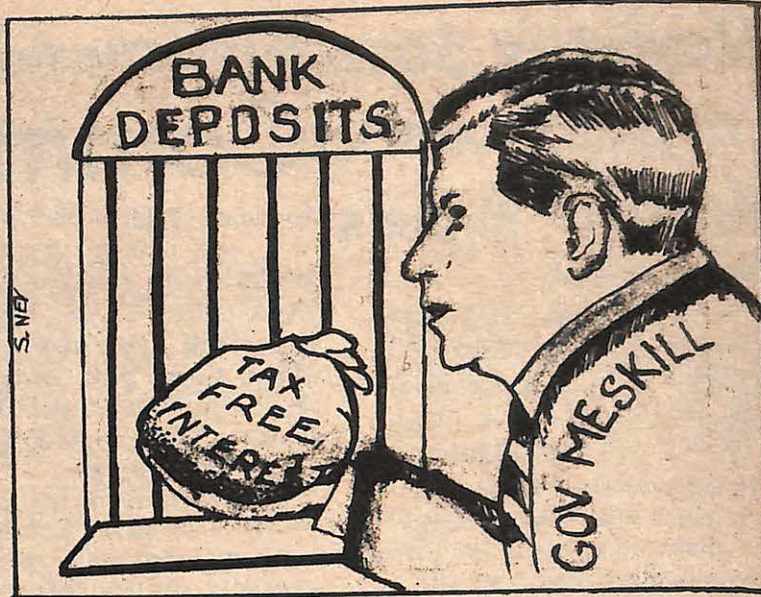
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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischer, Gene Frankel, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Henry Lowendorf, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, Patty Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser.



by Steven Ney

How can you get \$5 000 a year and avoid all taxes—legally? It's simple, if you're rich. For example, if a person has \$100,000 he can invest it in state or municipal bonds. The interest received, approximately \$5 000, will be completely tax-free. In fact, this person won't even have to file a tax return—let alone any taxes.

However for the rest of us who keep our money in savings accounts all interest is entirely taxed. The exemption from taxes of all interest on state and municipal bonds is one illustration of the way in which our "progressive" tax system helps the rich at the expense of the lower and middle-income groups.

Our tax system is supposedly designed according to the principle of "ability to pay." In reality, the existence of such huge "loopholes" like tax-exempt interest enables rich individuals and commercial banks to avoid payment of taxes, thus placing the tax burden on those least able to bear it.

Financial Elite Benefit

In 1960, for example, individuals received about \$900 million in tax-exempt interest. Of this amount over 80% went to individuals with income over \$20,000; 30% to individuals earning over \$100,000 a year. The greatest beneficiaries from tax-exempt interest are the commercial banks.

In 1969, the one hundred largest commercial banks in the United States alone held \$24 billion in municipal bonds—about 20% of the bonds outstanding in the United States. This netted one hundred banks approximately \$1 billion in interest—absolutely tax free. If the banks had paid corporate taxes on these investments, the rest of us taxpayers would have saved over \$500 million.

The tax exemption on municipal bond interest has often been defended because it helps cities to lower the cost of financing public projects. When cities borrow money, banks and wealthy individuals are willing to lend at a lower cost because the interest they receive is tax-exempt.

While cities benefit from lower finance costs, a large part of the benefit is a windfall gain to the banks and the wealthy.

Recently Governor Meskill proposed that Connecticut solve its financial woes by borrowing to fill the budget gap. To do this Connecticut would sell bonds which offer tax-free interest to investors. This pro-

Big Bond Boom: Riches to Rich

posal is likely to gain favor among the financial elite in preference to the twenty per cent income tax surcharge proposed by a legislative budget study committee.

The bankers will welcome another opportunity for tax-free investment—and at the same time avoid paying new taxes. The rest of us, however, will have to pay higher taxes to pay off the bonds plus the tax-free interest to the bankers.

DEATH



By Cynthia Jones

Have you ever considered death as the ultimate escape? You know the world we live in so full of hate. We kill foreign people we've never seen. You know this is reality; it can't be a dream.

How about poverty or sickness? They both equal death. Either prolonged or immediate. What would you think best? To live for a happiness you'll never find? Or equality? you think so? You must be blind.

Maybe you can't answer me, at least not now. But if you have another solution, please tell me how. I know I sound weird, asking you this way. Yet you got to understand, I exist from day to day.

NO one to turn to, no place to go. What should I do? I'm feeling so low. Just think of it, Death. A solution to peace. Because as I see it, our problems may never cease.

Cease to exist or cease to be there. The problems of the world most everywhere. There's nothing you or I can do. So let's set a pattern, just we two.

They say people die. Whether white or black. Doing so, finding peace. You see, they never come back.

Write on

Yale Isn't the Only Parasite

Dear Sisters, Brothers, Friends:

The New Orleans establishment is trying to put over a "medical complex expansion" shared by Tulane and LSU Med. Schools right in the center of town. Acres of so-called urban renewal will displace thousands of people and their schools, small business (their continuity, their character, socially speaking).

A city council hearing yesterday postponed the discussion one week (doubtless hoping to discourage popular attendance).

New Orleans last year hired two urban renewal "experts" from New Haven, who have been expending their skills on urban renewal in the Lower 9th Ward (where we live). Just downstream of the Industrial Canal, it's the part of the city worst hit by Hurricane Betsy in 1965. Instead of grants to re-do the practically ruined homes, the people got SBA loans, plus, later, "paving liens" neatly aimed at dispossessing most of the inhabitants without reimbursement. (Lower 9th is 50% homeowners, 80% black, surely an area to be cherished, not squeezed.) We sent

you materials on this at the time.

Here's our request. For enclosed \$5 could you airmail a bundle of back issues of *Modern Times* dealing with the Yale crawl across New Haven, to distribute next Thursday? (Or some other way, if they don't get here in time for next week's meeting—we'll get them out somehow.)

At yesterday's meeting, one day's notice, we put out anti-urban renewal stuff we had, left over from the 1969 election when urban renewal was pushed over on a pretty much befoozled electorate, in spite of our efforts at enlightenment. Now even the non-ghetto public is beginning to see the truth of what we predicted. Your experience could make a big dent in N.O. establishment's greedy plans to spend public funds against the public good.

As some of you will remember (Bob Cook will) we are respectively 70 and 79, still kicking. Enclosed are some of our recent leaflets etc.

Power to the People

Elizabeth Cousins Rogers

Walter Rogers

Everson Play: Act Now!

To the Editors:

These are the exact words, spelling and punctuation written by my niece, Khris Everson, an eighth grader at St. Martin DePorres school in New Haven, Connecticut. I am sending these sections of a play she wrote and directed. It was acted out by the third, fourth and seventh graders on the day before Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday.

I hope that you can print this, in hopes that perhaps a prospective addict or present drug-dependent person can read it, and cause him or her to think about it.

Mrs. Jimmie Reynolds, proud aunt of Khris Everson.

BEGINNING SPEECH

Time is Running Out

This play that is about to be shone is going to take you into a day in the lives of pushers, dope addicts, and purse snatchers. Some things in this play might make you laugh, but it's not funny. It's not funny to see a fourteen year-old girl or boy lying on a torn mattress in a funky smelly house crawling with rats and roaches, dying of an overdose of dope; it's not funny to see a nineteen year-old boy who's so hooked up on drugs that he can't even remember his own name. This play is not make-believe. It is reality, because this is what's happening now. If we are to be the future black leaders of tomorrow, we're not going to have time for drugs. Do something about it, while you can.

ENDING SPEECH

Time is Running Out.....!

You might think this play has nothing to do with Martin Luther King, but it does. When Martin Luther King was alive he tried to spread his feelings of love and peace. But now that he is dead, it is up to me and you to carry on his work. There are lots of people in this world like the character of this play. And if we who are not on drugs don't straighten them up and get them to know the dangers of drugs, what will become of our future generation.

Act Now! Time is Running Out!

—Khris Everson—



World Affairs

Vietnamization Failing

U.S. May Drop A-Bombs

by Ann Froines

Editor's Note: The author of this article visited North Korea, North Vietnam and China last summer for a total of two months. She will write articles from time to time about her experiences in Asia.

Tactical nuclear weapons could be the next step in the murderous logic being followed by those in the Nixon administration who believe there can be an American victory in Indochina. For it has been shown that ordinary air war, no matter how destructive, cannot defeat the liberation forces of North and South Vietnam, and Laos, since these forces are the people themselves.

There is much contradictory information about the war in Indochina now. The press and the words of our nation's political and military leaders make it difficult to know actually what is going on. What is the intention of Nixon and the Pentagon? Withdrawal or escalation? Why did the administration suddenly decide to carry out an intense propaganda campaign about the pilot prisoners of war in North Vietnam? Many of whom have been prisoners there for four or five years.

In April 1970 the Nixon administration carried out the invasion of Cambodia and bombing raids over the southern portion of North Vietnam. There was a tremendous reaction of outrage by the American people. As a result, the President and Vice-President were forced to assure us that there would be no more U.S. military activity in Cambodia except where it is necessary to "protect the lives and security of our men in Vietnam."

At the same time, we were told the United States was withdrawing from Vietnam. We were told that the "Vietnamization program" and troop reductions were evidence of U.S. withdrawal.

During the summer I had the opportunity to talk with a number of

North Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi who told us of the situation in Indochina as they saw it. Their statements were reinforced in similar discussions with representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Lao Patriotic Front.

Hanoi Leaders Speak

"Right now there is a funny fact in this war. Generally a small people waging a liberation war wages a protracted war to harass an enemy that is more powerful. Now the powerful U.S. enemy is using protracted war to harass us.

"According to Nixon, he will wage protracted war in Vietnam in order to exhaust our forces and patience and thus defeat us. The strategy of Hitler and the French was the strategy of lightning wars. John F. Kennedy with the 18-month plan of Maxwell Taylor for defeating us was also using the strategy of lightning war. Now born in the United States is President Nixon who wants to use a strategy of protracted, harassing war...

"On the one hand, Nixon is diminishing the scale of the war—reducing the number of troops and the money spent on them—but is increasing its intensity with heavy bombing and expanding it to Laos and Cambodia. While the United States withdraws troops and de-escalates some aspects of the war, they can always attack us since they are powerful.

"From now on, although the U.S. imperialists [the Vietnamese always distinguish between the U.S. warmakers and the American people] are in a position of failure in Vietnam, they may engage in frenzied and adventuristic acts. It is very possible they will attack North Vietnam again with the U.S. Air Force."

Hoang Tung, editor of one of the major daily newspapers in North Vietnam, thus predicted last summer with accuracy what would happen in the war a few months later. A "daring raid" was staged on an empty camp to release

U.S. pilots. These pilots had been captured in North Vietnam during bombing, napalming and defoliating attacks against the Vietnamese people. Bombing of North Vietnam has now been resumed under the guise of "protective reaction."

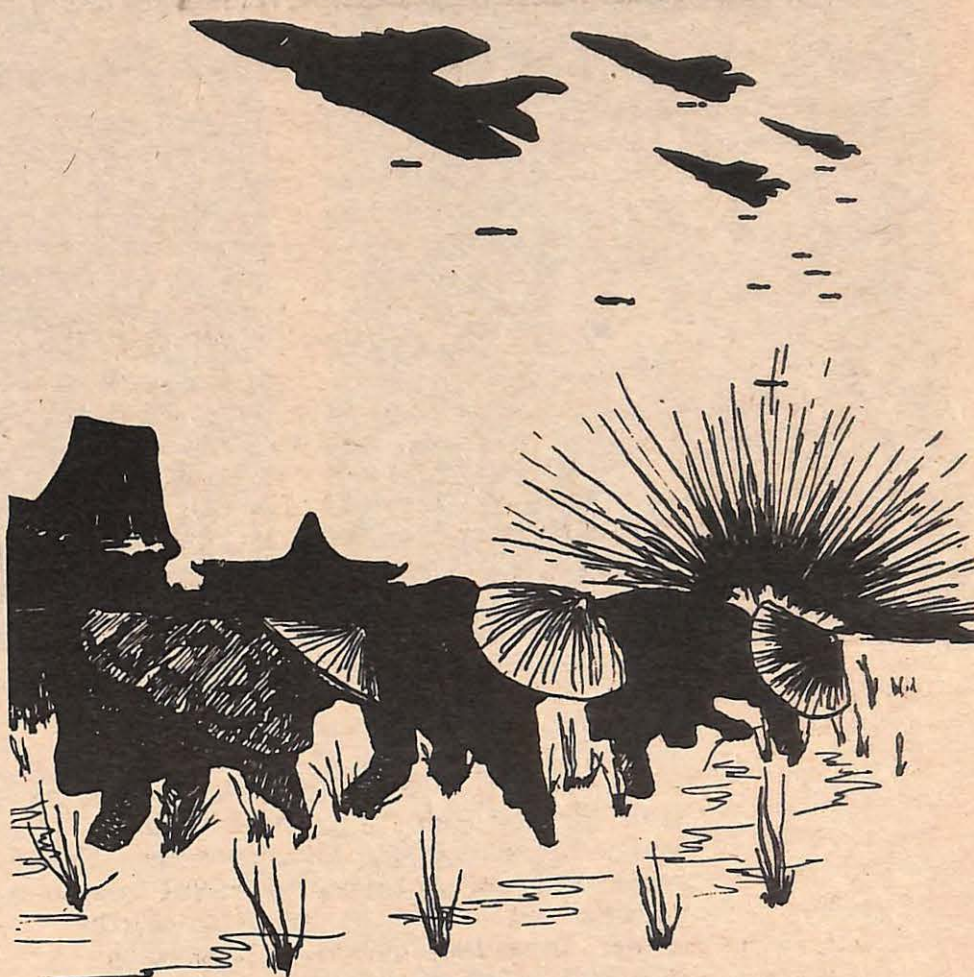
Last week we were told that American helicopter gunships are supporting government forces in Laos. American helicopters, B-52's and other American aircraft are transporting and/or supporting Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops. These troops are battling to open a key highway linking Pnomh Penh to the sea.

Nixon Expanding War

Thus the Nixon administration recently intensified and extended its murderous air war over all of Indochina while it tries to convince us that the United States is preparing to withdraw. All the publicity around the pilot prisoners of war and the My Lai massacres seems to be designed to divert our attention from the resumption of bombing and other U.S. war crimes. These crimes are a result of our advanced technology—highly sophisticated fighter planes, all types of vicious anti-personnel weapons and chemical warfare. These cause much more suffering than the activities of frightened G.I.'s.

According to reports from Hanoi published in the *New York Times*, the United States is intensively bombing the southern areas of North Vietnam in an attempt to prevent supplies from reaching Cambodia and South Vietnam. This is not "protective reaction" against possible strikes against U.S. aircraft. This is a major re-escalation of the war.

Advisors close to Nixon are now occasionally suggesting that the only way to seal off North Vietnam from South Vietnam and Cambodia is to lay down a "radioactive cloud" across the mountainous areas of dense jungle—which includes the Ho Chi Minh trail—that are now being heavily bombed with conventional weapons.



*Without the cold and desolation of winter
There could not be the warmth and splendor of spring.
Calamity has tempered and hardened me
And turned my mind into steel.*

by Ho Chi-Minh

Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers



At a time when many clergy and lay people are questioning the ability of the churches adequately to meet the everyday needs of people, the First United Methodist Church on the corner of College and Elm Streets across from the New Haven Green is developing a unique relationship with the community. This relationship extends beyond traditional church activities and involves the use of the church, as Rev. James Davis puts it, as "a building of service to the people."

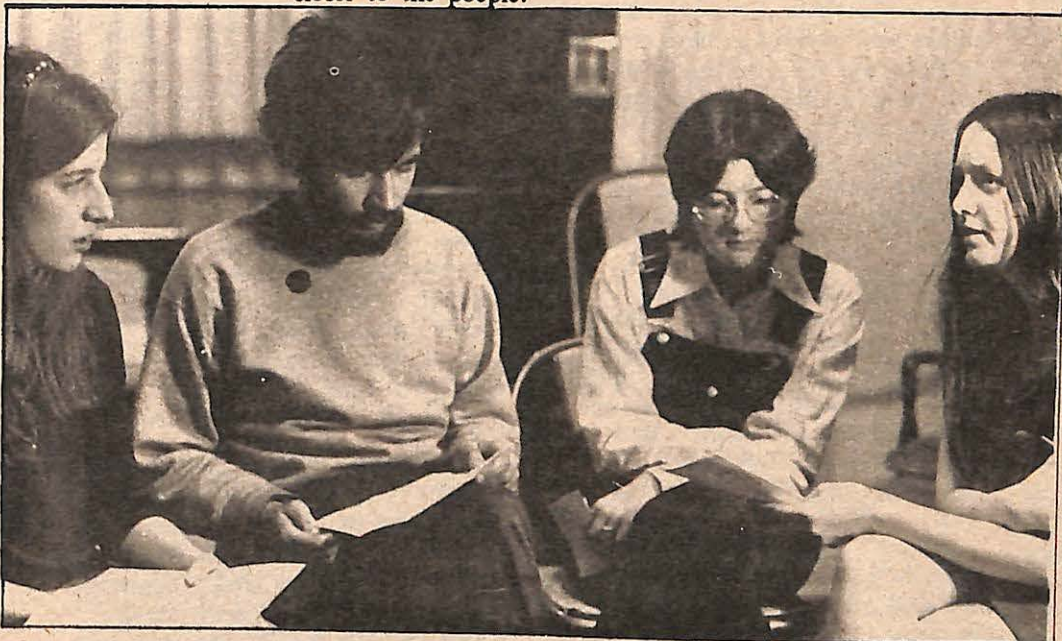
The "people" currently include, in addition to the regular members of the church congregation: The Exit Coffeehouse; Draft Information Center; Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers; Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee; Universal Masonic Brotherhood Order of the Eastern Star; National Gospel Chorus; Golden Star Singers; Connecticut Consumers Association; Mothers' Co-op; Children's Play Group; Yale Newcomers; Epworth Investment Group; Apricot Theatre of the High School in the Community; Iris' Dance Group; Family Tree Rock Group.

Open Church Policy

The present "open church" policy at First Methodist began in the mid-1960's. Although many of the members of the church were oriented to the problems of missions throughout the world, it was clear that the problems of the American inner city were daily becoming more acute and that the church, located in the center of the city, should address itself more to the problems at its own doorsteps. It was felt that, since church activities were mainly confined to Sundays, the rest of the time the church was simply an empty building with no relationship to the community.

According to Dr. Robert LaCamera, lay leader of the church, "A decision was made at that time to offer the church building for the use of groups which needed some kind of shelter." In 1966 when fire destroyed The Exit Coffeehouse, then located on Chapel Street, First Methodist offered The Exit temporary quarters in its basement. The Exit has been there ever since. Dr. LaCamera says, "Since that initial experience, an awareness developed of the opportunity which the church had to become involved in the community."

This awareness was strengthened by Rev. Davis, who became pastor of the church shortly before The Exit was invited in. Since that time Rev. Davis, who also holds a law degree, has been instrumental in maintaining First Methodist as "a people's church." According to Rev. Davis, "The church should try to reach as many people as possible and be a servant to all humanity." Rev. Davis has, on occasion, engaged in street preaching in an attempt to bring the church closer to the people.



Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee

Commitment to Community

The commitment which the church has made to the community is expressed in this quote from the policy statement regarding the use of the church building:

"We affirm our responsibility to identify as Jesus did with the human world around us; to share in the struggle to promote justice and peace and to resist the powers of evil; to accept the cost, risk and joy of serving all men. We believe that our church should be a center struggling with the concerns and cares of this life that men hold in common, so that all of us might become the people God intends us to be."

"The church building is open for use of community groups on the basis of need and availability of space. There will be no discrimination with regard to race, religion, or politics. We cannot, of course, knowingly allow the use of the building for plotting of violence of any kind."

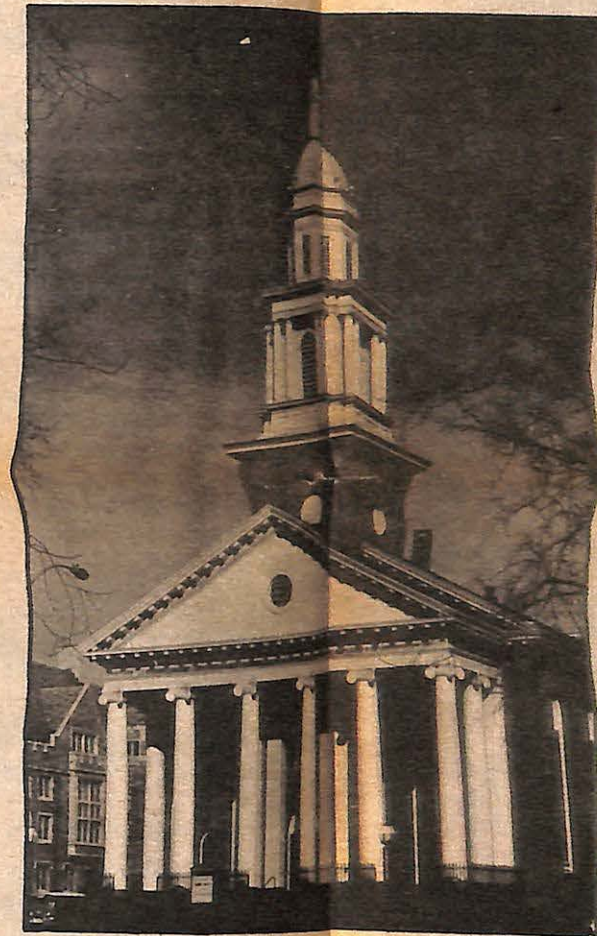
The fact that this policy is adhered to by the church can be seen from the list of groups which have used the building. In addition to those listed above, the following have also used the church: Young Social Democrats; New Haven Women's Liberation; Phoenix Drill Team; Yale Drama School groups; People's Committee Free Food Program; Committee to Free Angela Davis; Workers' League; Committee to Defend New Haven Youth; Missionary Baptist Church; press conferences for William Kunstler and John Froines.

People's Church on the

Story by Daniel Vapnek



Rev. James Davis



Extension of the Church

Dr. LaCamera feels that many of the groups who use the building have become an extension of the church and are doing some of the work of the church that regular members are not able to do. He cited as an example The Exit Coffeehouse, which fulfills a need of youth in the community which the church could not normally meet. Dr. LaCamera also feels that the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers and the Committee to Free Angela Davis are deeply concerned with law and social justice, an area in which the church is currently involved through its own work with the Council of Churches Task Force on Law and Justice.

The groups which use the church are encouraged to explain their program to the church members by addressing the parishioners. The groups are, however, completely autonomous and make their own decisions concerning their relationship with the church. They are, however, expected to help maintain the church property. Those groups which do not operate at a deficit themselves contribute some money to the upkeep of the church. Such contributions are necessary because First Methodist itself currently has difficulties meeting its own operating expenses.

No More Sanctuary

The open policy which the church maintains has alienated some of the regular parishioners. Some of the members feel that the church has lowered itself and lost prestige by permitting these groups to use the church. Other members who feel that the church is a "sanctuary from the world" feel that their sanctuary has been violated. The entrance of The Exit, the Draft Information Center, and the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers have each resulted in members leaving the church or cutting down contributions.

Other members

taken place in the for twenty years, pening in the church worship services allowed people to of expression. I an inclusive comm religious life of th

Church

The First Me ven since 1789 an One of the intere church is that in rishioners were bl

The church the community in Depression years. church, vividly rec of the United Aut open forums whic ums were concern ployed, the Wagne ple to organize. eluded Lincoln St Pollack, Reinhold MacLeish.

The Exit Coff youth from many hip, student, subu vary from acoustic to poetry reading, groups, chess, and of The Exit, is a cording to Rev. D and proud of the youth of the area

The Mothers' uses the church k toys and other pl purpose of giving for awhile and th panishment with k

Coalition

In April 197 the Panthers appl granted office sp sponsored by 17 pose of legal defe education in con trials. The office location became the Mayday week verdict vigil, and and Ericka Huggi ture center, a spe Coalition meets a

According to "We are very gra

Other members welcome the change which has taken place in the church. Helen Pope, a parishioner for twenty years, says, "I'm excited about what's happening in the church. The increased freedom in the worship services as well as the use of the building has allowed people to find their own meaningful method of expression. I'm also pleased with the thought of an inclusive community in the social as well as the religious life of the church."

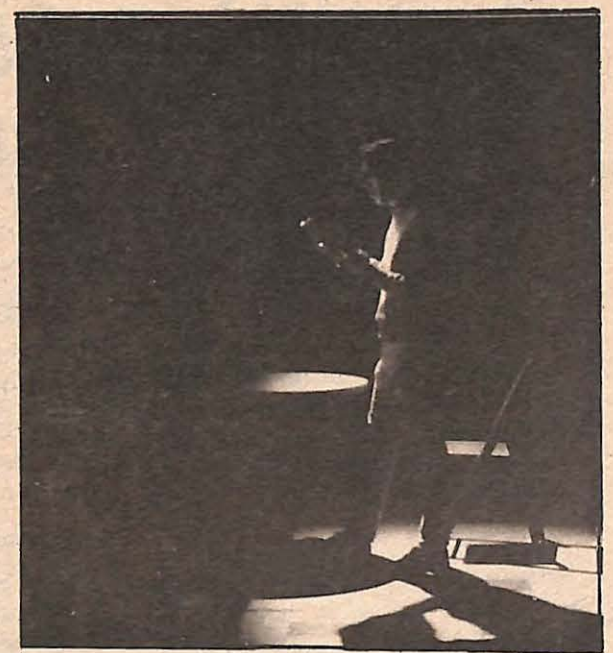
Church History

The First Methodist Church has been in New Haven since 1789 and at its present site since 1849. One of the interesting facts about the history of the church is that in the early 1800's half of its 71 parishioners were black.

The church has been involved with the needs of the community in the past, most notably during the Depression years. Willard Uphaus, a parishioner of the church, vividly recalls when the late Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers Union participated in the open forums which were held in the 1930's. The forums were concerned with the problems of the unemployed, the Wagner Act, and the right of working people to organize. Other participants in the forums included Lincoln Steffens, W.E.B. DuBois, Channing Pollack, Reinhold Niebuhr, A.J. Muste, and Archibald MacLeish.



Children's Play Group



The Exit Coffeehouse

church has shown toward us. We feel that we have good relations with the church, particularly with Rev. Davis, who is a real man for all seasons. Some church members, though, are not familiar with what the Coalition is really trying to do in terms of protecting the rights of all." One of the members of the Coalition has spoken at church services in an attempt to improve communications with the church members.

Universal Masonic Brotherhood

The Universal Masonic Brotherhood Order of the Eastern Star King David Lodge No.8 and Queen Esther Chapter No.13 have been meeting at the church for about three years. When the Queen Esther Chapter was started in New Haven, they had no place to meet. After a visit to Rev. Davis, the groups have been meeting in the church ever since. According to Worthy Matron Sister Ford, "Rev. Davis and the people at the church have been marvelous. They have made us feel at home here, and we've had no problems."

Draft Information Center

The Draft Information Center started at the church about four years ago through the work of a representative of the American Friends Service Committee. The Draft Information Center has a staff of 13 volunteer counselors on the draft laws and military regulations and is operated weekday afternoons and Saturday mornings. It handles about 60 inquiries per week. Lee Miller, a volunteer counselor, states that the group considers the availability of a rent-free room in First Methodist to be of immeasurable assistance and pointed out that draft counseling was, to say the least, not an "in" thing for a church to do four years ago. Gavin Wright, another volunteer, says that, although the Draft Information Center has been a point of friction with some of the parishioners, Rev. Davis has been eager to have it continue at the church.

Connecticut Consumers Association

One of the newest occupants of the church is the Connecticut Consumers Association. The major functions of the Association are consumer legislation and information. The group lobbies in Hartford on behalf of consumers and has been involved with initiating consumer legislation. The Association also publishes a monthly newsletter *Consumer's Voice*. Helen Pope, a parishioner in the church, heads the office.

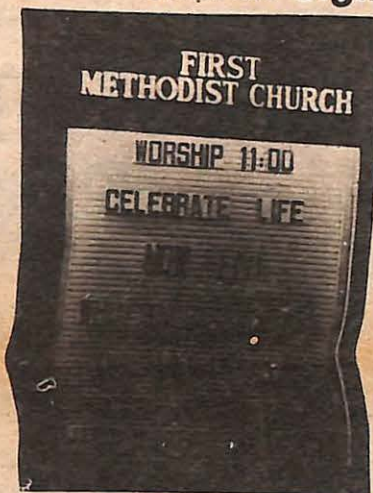
While the debate about whether or not "God is dead" goes on among theologians, First Methodist Church is alive and well in its ongoing task of serving the people of New Haven.



Draft Information Center

Photos by Alan Kay and Gene Frankel

Church Sign



First Methodist Church

The Exit

The Exit Coffeehouse is a meeting place for youth from many segments of the community—black, hip, student, suburbs. The programs of The Exit vary from acoustic and electric music on the weekends to poetry reading, experimental theatre, discussion groups, chess, and folk music. Peter Menta, director of The Exit, is a member of the church council. According to Rev. Davis, "We're proud of the coffeehouse and proud of the work it has done in serving the youth of the area."

Mothers' Co-op

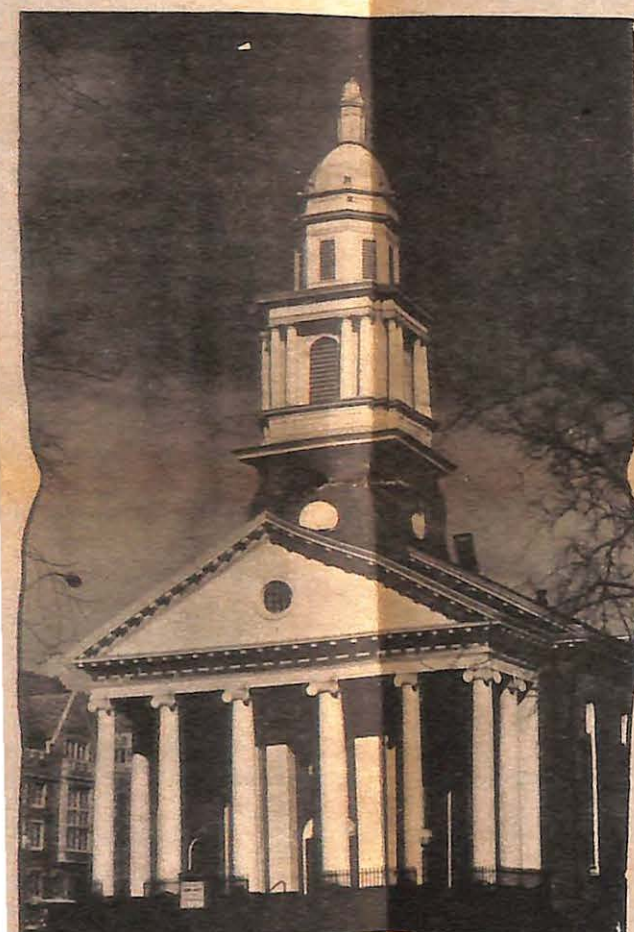
The Mothers' Co-op is a cooperative nursery which uses the church kindergarten. The room is stuffed with toys and other playthings. The Co-op serves the dual purpose of giving the members freedom to get away for awhile and the children an opportunity for companionship with kids their own age.

Coalition for Defense of the Panthers

In April 1970 the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers applied to the church board and was granted office space at the church. The Coalition is sponsored by 17 community organizations for the purpose of legal defense fundraising and civil liberties education in connection with the New Haven Panther trials. The office in First Methodist with its central location became indispensable for the Coalition during the Mayday weekend, the Lonnie McCluskey trial and the Mayday weekend, the Bobby Seale verdict vigil, and currently during the Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins trial. It has been used as a literature center, a speakers bureau, and a meeting place. The Coalition meets at the church every other Wednesday.

According to Peter O'Connell of the Coalition: "We are very grateful for the hospitality which the

Church on the Green



of the groups who tension of the work of the church to do. He cited as which fulfills a which the church mera also feels that Panthers and the deeply concerned in which the church n work with the Law and Justice.

urch maintains has oners. Some of as lowered itself e groups to use the hat the church is a at their sanctuary The Exit, the Coalition for the resulted in mem-down contributions.

Coalition Blasts Meskill Trial Claim

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers issued a statement January 22 denying Gov. Meskill's recent assertion that the long jury selection process in the New Haven trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, members of the Black Panther Party, demonstrates the fairness of the judicial system.

"On the contrary," the spokesman for the Coalition said, "the necessity for questioning hundreds and hundreds of citizens in an attempt to find 12 unprejudiced jurors in the New Haven area is a powerful example of the truth of the statement made last spring by Yale President Brewster about the difficulty of a black revolutionary obtaining justice."

The spokesman cited a number of reasons why it is impossible to obtain a "jury of peers" in this trial:

- young people are automatically excluded
- anyone who states he or she is against the death penalty is being excluded
- black people are underrepresented on the jury panels
- because of lack of child care facilities, etc., women are underrepresented on the jury panels.

Rich are Heard

As an example of what is meant by not having a jury of peers, the spokesman for the Coalition asserted, "let us assume that a wealthy person who lives in the suburbs is accused of a serious crime, and that the jury panels were all from lower income inner-city ghetto areas."

"It is rather obvious," the spokesman went on to say, "that the entire population of the inner city would most likely be exhausted in an attempt to select 12 jurors who would understand the life style, the values, the language and the mores of the defendant."

"In a case like that", the spokesman asked, "Would the Governor have considered the long process of jury selection to be evidence of the fairness of the judicial system?"

Panther Trial: Challenges Down, Tension Up

by Jan VonFlatern

The atmosphere in the New Haven Superior Courtroom where Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale are on trial for their lives becomes more tense with each passing day and each spent peremptory challenge.

A peremptory challenge is the right to excuse any candidate for any reason. It is used when the judge refuses to excuse a prospective juror whom an attorney or a client feels is biased. Both state and defense began on November 17, 1970, with 60 challenges. As of February 9, the defense had four left, the prosecution, 32.

It is obvious that the prosecution can afford, at this point, to dismiss anyone who displays an openness to the defense case — and that is what they have been doing.

Candidates are being excused because they have no bias against the Party, or because they feel that it was started to help black people. No matter what else they say — one middleaged white man

Speaks In New Haven

Newton Asks 'Covenant of Life'

by Gene Frankel

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense and Supreme Commander of the Black Panther Party, addressed two major rallies in the course of a week-long visit to New Haven, Jan. 30 -Feb. 5. Mr. Newton was in town to build support for Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, and to participate in a series of extended discussions at Yale.

The rallies were held at Lee High School auditorium on Saturday, Jan. 30 at 7:30 p.m. and at Yale's Woolsey Hall the following evening. Each was attended by over 1,000 people, with the first audience largely black and of high school age and the second comprised overwhelmingly of Yale students.

At Lee, Newton spoke extemporaneously for about twenty minutes. He

referred to black people as "colored" and had a cop for a brother-in-law — they are excused for not being sure that the Black Panther Party is a violent, subversive organization.

Defense in Tight Spot

This places the defense — who have been forced to spend their challenges on everything from "superpatriots" to friends of the prosecutor's friends — in the position of having to fight desperately to keep those four challenges. As soon as they are gone, the prosecutor will have nearly complete control over the selection of the remaining few jurors.

The results as of February 9 of this *voir dire* — already thought to be the longest in legal history — are eight jurors; four black and four white; four men and four women. Two jurors accepted were later dismissed, one on February 8.

On February 3, the defense renewed three motions which they had introduced on January 4. The first was a motion to dismiss the charges on the grounds that the negative pre-trial publicity has preju-

diced the atmosphere around this trial to a point where picking a fair jury is impossible.

In arguing the motion, Catherine Roraback — attorney for Ericka Huggins — noted that the overwhelming majority of the 800 or so candidates who have actually taken the stand were excused because they had pre-conceived opinions with respect to the case. The motion was denied.

All Motions Denied

The second motion introduced was to dismiss the jury panel on the grounds that it was neither representative of the defendants' peer group, nor of the community as a whole. That denied, a third motion was made to supplement the jury list with new voters between the ages of 18 and 21. It too was denied.

In arguing the last two motions, Attorney Roraback noted that, of the first 1000 called, only three per cent were black, 40% were women (as opposed to 51% of the county's population) and the average age was 47.

called on the community to form a "covenant with life" to oppose the "forces of death" of the American ruling class. He described the Black Panther party programs — the ten-point platform, the free breakfasts, free health clinics, and the new Oakland shoe-manufacturing plant — as a "survival kit" to make life possible in "Babylon."

An earlier speaker, Rosemary Mealy, introduced the audience to the New Haven chapter's new free health clinic at 27 Dixwell Avenue, which is open Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. (see Modern Times, Feb. 1)

Intercommunalism

The Woolsey Hall address was longer and more elaborate. In it Newton devoted over an hour-and-a-half to an explanation of the new Panther theory of "intercommunalism." According to this theory "nations" in the traditional sense of the term no longer exist in the modern world. American imperialism, Newton argues, has made it impossible for any country to exercise complete sovereignty over its own people and its own resources. Thus, it is pointless to speak of a French "nation," a Vietnamese "nation" or a Chinese People's Republic. All are merely geographic "communities" existing in a world dominated by U. S. imperialism.

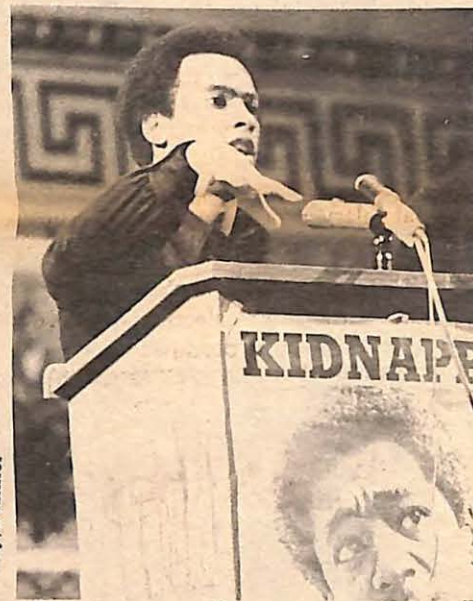
These "communities" have been made extremely interdependent by modern technology. We now learn of news events thousands of miles away in a few seconds; we can travel halfway around the world in a few hours; we can send complete armies to Southeast Asia in a few days.

"National" economies are becoming more and more interdependent and cultures less and less differentiated. This interdependence among world "communities" is what the Panthers mean by "intercommunalism."

According to Newton, socialism in one country is no longer a valid goal. It is now necessary for revolutionaries to learn to work together in an intercommunal manner to bring about a world in which "the resources of the planet are placed at the beck and call of all men."

Yale Colloquium

In addition to his two speeches, New-



Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party leader, at Woolsey Hall. He talked on the Panthers' new theory of "intercommunalism."

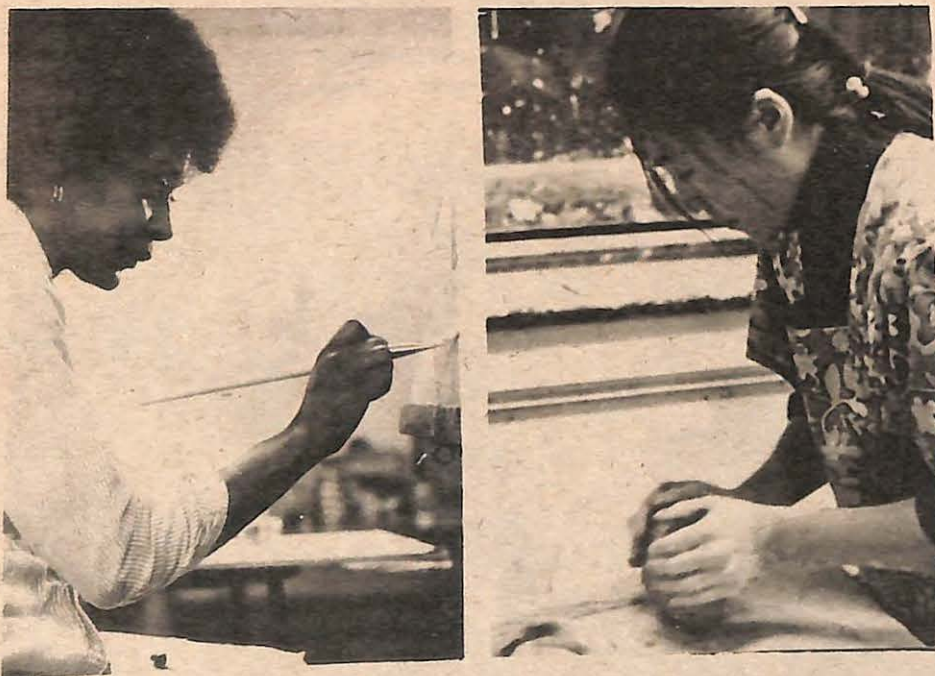
ton participated in a three-day colloquium at Yale with Erik Erikson, noted psychoanalyst, Kai Erikson, master of Trumbull College, Elting Morison, master of Timothy Dwight college, and fourteen Yale students. Newton lived at Trumbull College during the colloquium.

On Monday evening he gave an interview to the Yale radio station, WYBC, and on Friday he talked to students at The University of New Haven. A scheduled appearance on "Conn-Tact" WNBC's morning interview show, was cancelled, as was a press conference at The University of New Haven.

The New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis has started two projects in the past month. They are preparing an ad for the Register "to make our concern public."

In addition, the committee has initiated a revolving bail fund to release prisoners who are in jail awaiting trial and cannot raise their bail. The first money for the fund was raised at a dance at the University of New Haven (see story page 2). The committee explains that "in the sense that they are black, that they are women, that they are poor and the courts and the laws are unresponsive to their needs, they are political prisoners."

Arts Workshop Center For Community Creativity



Betty Osborne painting and Wilma Nagel doing pottery at Creative Arts Workshop at corner of Audubon and Orange. Over 100 students are enrolled in the more than 20 courses at the Workshop.

U.N.H. Faculty YNFAC Votes to Affiliate Shocks Admin., by Matt Borenstein Wants Union

Faculty members at the University of New Haven have been stalled again in their drive to get a union and be affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers (AFT). The administration has put off an NLRB election by claiming that department chairmen and part time faculty should be included in the bargaining unit.

The union feels that the administration is using delaying tactics. Last fall the UNH administration delayed a union election by moving the jurisdiction from the Connecticut Labor Relations Board to the National Board (NLRB). Now they want to put department chairmen who the union feels are supervisory personnel, into the bargaining unit.

In addition, the union claims that the interests of part time faculty are too different from those of full time staff to be included in the same unit. Mostly, the union feels that the administration is delaying.

Administration Shocked

According to one faculty member, the existence of the union drive has already brought about some changes at UNH. The administration is shocked that the faculty could get themselves together. At a February 1 meeting the faculty voted almost unanimously that the salary scale presently offered for 1971-'72 is totally unacceptable. The administration had rescinded its original salary proposals (when the union drive was getting started) saying that it only "promised" - it did not "guarantee."

After the union election, they will not have to rely on promises.

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC), the union of clerical and technical employees at Yale University, decided to affiliate with a national union.

At a union meeting on Thursday, January 28, an enthusiastic crowd turned out and voted unanimously to begin discussions about the terms of affiliation with a national union. The results of these discussions, as well as the particular union, will be presented at the next monthly membership meeting.

Gus Hall Speaks Here; Praises Militant Workers

by Steve Ellner

"The most significant event in recent history is the rise of militant groups of workers in shops and mines throughout the country." These words were spoken by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., at Yale Law School on January 30. During his recent visit to New Haven, Hall also spoke in front of various labor and political groups.

In these discussions, Hall emphasized the strength of various rank-and-file groups, making specific reference to teachers and steelworkers. In the latter case, he referred to the impact of black workers' caucuses on both a national and local scale. "Unless the leaders of the steelworkers' union respond to demands made by these black workers," Hall predicted, "they will not be re-elected."

Hall served eight years at Leavenworth prison for, as he put it, "the official charge of thinking." Hall was tried with other Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act, passed in 1940 to prosecute those who "advocated violent overthrow of the government."

Hall criticized those students and intellectuals who feel that fundamental changes can take place in this society without the workers as the main force. Technology has not affected the status of workers at all. Their potential strength, therefore, has not diminished from what it was during the 1930's.

Hall sees the situation today as analogous to that of the 1930's. In the first part of that decade, demonstrations of the unemployed and non-workers led to a great upsurge of the workers movement in the second half of the decade. Today's student anti-war demonstrations and black struggles for equality will have similar effects on the working class, Hall feels.

on February 23. Until now YNFAC has been organizing as an independent union.

A spokeswoman from YNFAC said: "The union has grown impressively as a result of an intensive organizing drive begun last May. The major factors preventing the rapid conclusion of the organizing drive have been limited funds and manpower. Affiliation will give the YNFAC drive a real boost in terms of money, energy, and other necessary resources."

Advantages of Affiliation

In a leaflet announcing the January

28 meeting, YNFAC outlined many advantages of affiliation. Becoming a local or branch of a larger international or national union would enable YNFAC to receive concrete financial support and benefits which would far exceed what could be provided by a small, independent union.

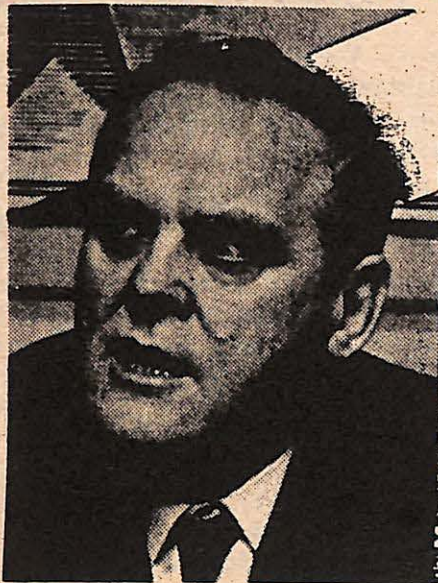
Furthermore, the leaflet stated, "by affiliating, YNFAC will become a fully recognized part of the American labor movement, gaining the strength that comes through association with fellow workers."

Other advantages include support during a strike or other job action, aid in negotiations with the highly organized, well-staffed Yale Corporation, and established union benefit programs such as health insurance and pension plans.

YNFAC wants to affiliate with a larger union before being recognized as the employee bargaining agent by Yale. When 30% of Yale employees sign YNFAC petitions, they can request that the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) hold an election. All employees (not already in a bargaining unit) are eligible to vote to determine if they want a union.

If YNFAC is not affiliated before requesting an election, they are required by law to wait one year to link up with another union.

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party USA, spoke in New Haven on the student movement, the black movement, and labor.



Big Win For W. H. Teachers 323-190 Vote For Union

by Stan Heller

The West Haven Federation of Teachers (WHFT) received 63% of the vote and was re-elected as bargaining agent for West Haven teachers. Ninety-six per cent of the West Haven teaching staff turned out on February 2 to give the WHFT a 323-190 victory over the West Haven Education Association (WHEA).

The WHEA had been the bargaining agent for West Haven teachers until two years ago when the WHFT took over after a bare nine vote victory. The WHFT interpreted the 133 vote victory margin as a vote of confidence for the union's activities during last fall's eleven day strike and contract negotiations. The impressive victory also puts the WHFT in a stronger position in current negotiations with the Board of Education for next year's contract.

The defeated WHEA does not

claim to be a union, but a professional organization which denies any ties to the labor movement and other working people. The Connecticut Education Association (CEA), the parent group of the WHEA, spent a lot of money on the campaign. They sent in five paid representatives who took whole school teaching staffs out to dinner, mailed out slickly printed leaflets, and paid for a mammoth cocktail party.

The WHFT campaign was locally run and depended on mimeographed leaflets and after-school meetings to emphasize its achievements of the last two years. The union pointed out over 25 major contract improvements it has negotiated and to the WHEA's poor past record.

Some union members feared that West Haven teachers might reject the WHFT after losing 11 days pay in the September strike. The CEA campaign emphasized their supposed strength in managing strikes, but West Haven teachers still voted to stay with a union.

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Yale Rowing Course Not Up Creek Yet

By Tony Dominski

The episode of the proposed international rowing course in the middle of Edgewood and West River Parks provides some insight into Yale's enormous power in New Haven. It looks like Yale will get a 2000 meter (over a mile) rowing facility for its exclusive use for a very cheap price.

News Analysis

The price includes five per cent of the gross revenue from the rowing course to go to the city. Rowing course representatives estimate that the city's initial share will be a paltry \$5000 a year.

Another concession to Yale is limited public use of the rowing facility. The City Parks Commission, in a January 5 letter, rejected the recommendation of the Citizens Park Council for the use of a buoy system which would enable the public to use the facility while rowing teams were practicing.

Finally, the Rowing Course Foundation agreed to pay \$500,000 in new athletic facilities for Lee High School. Over a period of 30 years, lease of the parkland, the money for the athletic facilities for Lee plus revenues from the rowing course will contribute an average revenue to the city of less than \$30,000 per year. This is very low payment for the use of prime parkland with restricted public use.

The lack of tax revenue from Yale is one of the reasons that the city has been unable to construct the Lee athletic facilities, and to generally maintain parks and other recreational facilities in New Haven.

Since the Yale-oriented Rowing Course Foundation came into a vacuum of city funds for inner-city athletic and recreational facilities, it was in an excellent bargaining position.

Because of an unwillingness by the city administration to delay athletic facilities for Lee High School much of the opposition to the rowing course has quieted down. Instead of trying to stop the construction of the rowing course the main interest in the community is in getting the best deal possible from the Rowing Course Foundation.

The Citizens Park Council, has been active in trying to assure maximum public benefit from the rowing course.

Last fall they sent the City Parks Commission a detailed list of recommendations. The Commission refused many of the major items including a schedule of priorities for completion, the creation of a representative management board, the banning of cars from the park, and provisions for fuller public use of the rowing lagoon. The Commission did agree not to allow new parking lots within the park.

Ecological Considerations

In answer to ecological questions raised by the Parks Council, the Parks Commission wrote "...the Commission

How Money Flies

Pan Am Takes the People For a Ride

We hear much these days about government handouts to the railroads. What many people do not realize, however, is that taxpayers are supporting not only the railroad but also the airline industry. Recently more taxpayer money is being sought for airline and airport expansion—as at Tweed-New Haven.

Ten percent of the entire American economy is directly or indirectly tied to the airline industry. That industry's share of the economy is growing every day. Pan Am is the giant among airlines and is one of the largest American corporations.

Pan Am began with Juan Trippe, Yale graduate and founder of the Yale Flying Club (the same Trippe who dashes in and out of New Haven trying to sell an Olympic rowing course in Edgewood Park as a project for all the people of New Haven).

Trippe's first partner was Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, descendent of a wealthy family. They established Colonial airlines, receiving the first U.S. mail contract, the profitable subsidy that no commercial airline can survive without.

By 1927 Pan Am was flying with the strong support of W. Averell Harriman, Whitneys, Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, United Fruit Co., and Boeing Aircraft. This group of financiers and industrialists put up the money for investment, but they got it back, of course, and they got it from the U.S. government.

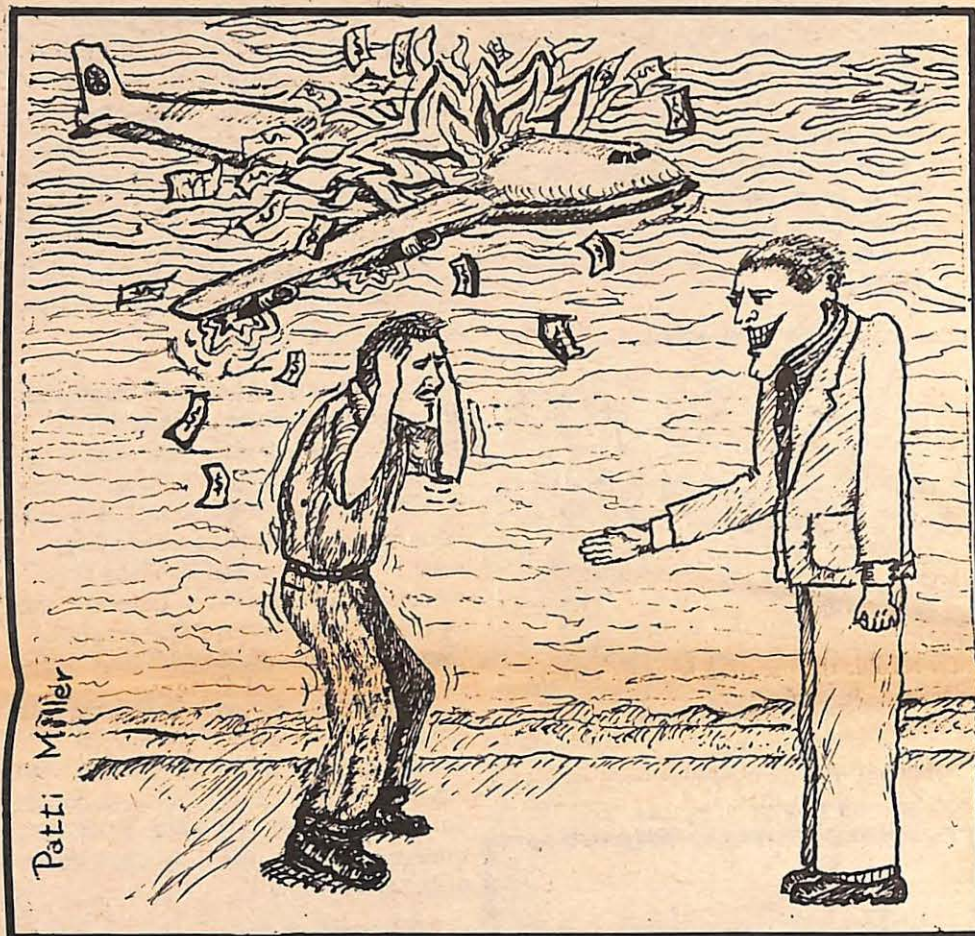
has had state experts on wildlife, wetlands, etc. study West River Memorial Park and it is their opinion that the undeveloped land is of no ecological significance and that any development on it would be beneficial in attracting small indigenous wild animals, birds, etc. Thus it would appear that anything done there, even highway development, would be an improvement."

By this logic, the proposed 300 foot swath to be cut through the park and 1900 feet of parkland on the Boulevard for ramps represents an improvement in park ecology.

At present, the Rowing Course Foundation has tentatively agreed to help pay for a new Chapel Street Bridge.

Finding funds for the bridge had been an obstacle in assuring construction of the rowing course. However, the proposal still has to be approved by the Board of Aldermen before the new waterway can be built.

One possibility is that it may be illegal for the city to lease public parkland to a private foundation. If it is declared illegal New Haven citizens may have another chance at a more democratic development and use of its parks.



"Soak the Government"

An average of 70% of all their revenue in the late thirties came from U.S. mail contracts plus \$220 million in direct government (taxpayer) subsidy. Profits were running 31% even during the Great Depression.

During World War II Pan Am flew 50% of all military transport flights. Pan Am with U.S. Army assistance established bases all over the Pacific and Latin America.

To ensure its monopoly status, Pan Am prevented other airlines from establishing routes by blacking out whole airports when a competitor's plane tried to land. In addition, Pan Am prevented foreign competition by entering special partnerships with foreign airlines. For example, Panagra, national airlines of Peru, is half-owned by Pan Am.

Profit From War

As a capitalist giant, Pan Am decided it had a duty to fight world liberation movements. In the 1950's the company approached the Defense Department to see if it could be used to transport troops in the event of a war.

The request was granted as Pan Am had the necessary establishments in Latin America and in the Pacific where wars of liberation were expected to occur. Pan Am, the only American airline flying to Thailand, was the natural choice for the transportation of troops to fight in Indo-China beginning in 1961.

Throughout the Vietnam war Pan Am has been ferrying in troops and supplies, bringing home dead bodies and flying servicemen to "Rest and Recreation" leaves.

In 1968 Pan Am had over \$200 million in military contracts totally off-setting the losses that all other airlines were suffering. The profit margins of the Vietnam division were the highest of the corporation.

Grabbing More Tax Money

Pan Am is also the prime contractor for the guided missile range at Cape Kennedy running not only the cafeteria, police force, and fire-squad but also the tracking stations. So this company is also developing atomic energy, radar and other projects for the government.

In addition, the Chase Manhattan Bank has a \$350 million slush fund for Pan Am expansion; Pan Am has loaned this money to the Boeing Co. to develop the 747 plane and the SST. Not surprising is the fact that the Chase bank owns 8% of both Pan Am and Boeing.

Pan Am has a real stake in the SST controversy and has a lobbyist in Congress and at the Pentagon to push the project on the public. With these circumstances it is easy to see how giant corporations, like Pan Am can ignore public opinion against spending money for useless airplanes and for unwanted airport expansion and noise pollution.

Ducks Will Go Under Before Rowing Course



Ducks still swim in Edgewood Park. New Haveners use it but if Yale gets New Haven politicians to allow its Rowing Course, ducks and the park may no longer be public enjoyments.

Company Oil Removal Is COAPP to Shed Light Slick Deception on Public On UI Plant Proposal

by Rosalind Haworth
and John Batchelor

We seem almost to have forgotten the tanker, *Esso Gettysburg*, that ran aground on January 25 and leaked nearly 400,000 gallons of oil into New Haven Harbor. It is not surprising. Five days later the coast-guard reported no signs of the slick and the attention of the press ceased. The full effects of the spill may not be apparent, though, for many weeks or months.

Is our concern about oil slicks only a visual one? We don't like oil on our bathing beaches or dying birds strewn along the shore. But once the problem goes below the surface are we so concerned about the environmental effects?

Certainly the oil companies think "out of sight, out of mind." They have the legal responsibility for cleaning up a spill, but choose the cheapest and most visually successful methods. These do not clear up the oil nor repair any damage. The ecological costs are passed on to the public.

No Clean-up Methods

In our case, Humble thanks were no doubt given for the rapid dispersal of the light oil by high winds, and the ice along the shore which prevented settling on the beaches. No action was taken in the Sound other than "close supervision." In fact there was little choice. There are no methods to deal effectively with spills in open water. High winds and large waves prevent the use of plastic booms, and skimmers that were used around the ship in the harbor. Fortunately Connecticut law forbids the use of detergents which create additional and far-reaching ecological problems.

Oil becomes even more dangerous when it is dispersed as there is no way to remove it. A similar spill in 1969 completely destroyed life in many parts of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts.

Marine organisms are very essential to the normal functioning of our environment. We tend not to realize, that they keep our shores and beaches clean, until it is too late. Oil on the Sound threatens to make its beaches and harbors as unpleasant as New Haven's are now.

Time for Action

All over the world spills are occurring more and more frequently. The oil trade is expanding, and as tankers increase in size and number, the chances of collision or grounding increase dramatically.

Larger tankers save the oil companies money. It's time for them to stop regularly flushing tanks into the oceans, to take care, to prevent accidents happening, and to develop and maintain effective systems to clean up oil.

If this is too expensive, perhaps they should reconsider the new super-tankers they are building.

THE
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Macramé

Rattail - Soutache - Braid

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54 CROWN ST. NEW HAVEN 562-8110



This ship leaked 400,000 gallons of oil into N.H. Harbor. Humble Oil Co. (ESSO) wants people to forget.

by Jan Baecker

Community Organizations Against Power Pollution (COAPP) is beginning a careful study of United Illuminating's (UI) proposal for a new power plant in the Annex, along New Haven's east shore. In its February newsletter, COAPP stated that "we intend to make sure that the public has an adequate opportunity to consider this plan and possible alternatives."

On January 22, UI announced that it had submitted an application to the New Haven Board of Aldermen for approval of construction

of the plant. The generating capacity of the facility will be almost four times that of UI's English Station in Fair Haven. However, UI intends to keep the old plant open and in use, especially during "peak periods and emergencies."

According to COAPP, the "implications of this proposal are not entirely clear. On the one hand, the plant will mean jobs and increased tax revenues. On the other hand, the plant will significantly increase the air pollution problem in the region, and it will necessitate the building of many new power lines in the New Haven area."

At the very least, COAPP will urge the Board of Aldermen, and any other agencies to which UI must submit its plans, to make approval of the plant conditional upon agreement by both UI and Connecticut Light & Power (CL&P) to place the power lines to the plant underground. One of the primary reasons COAPP was formed last fall was to co-ordinate the continuing fight of community groups against overhead power lines.

Environmental Effects

COAPP will also consider problems involving the selected location of the new plant, in particular, its effect on the Harbor area and on potential use of the Harbor for recreational activities. East Shore Park, a marshland and wildlife area immediately adjacent to the new plant site, would be particularly vulnerable.

The Annex and Fair Haven communities are already bearing the brunt of pollutants, both visible and invisible, produced by the English Station. Despite proposed pollution control equipment and use of low-sulfur fuel required by Connecticut law after September 1971, the total amount of pollutants in those regions of the city will greatly increase once the new plant begins operation.

Therefore another demand that COAPP members are considering is that approval of UI's plans be conditional upon complete closing of the 40-year-old English Station when the new plant opens.

Who Demands "Demand"?

UI is citing increased demand as the major reason it must build its new plant, and keep the old plant open. The "demand" for electricity has indeed doubled every ten years, and will probably continue to double.

But, the rate structure of UI and other utilities is designed to give lower rates to customers and industries who use more electricity. In its annual report, UI boasts of using "aggressive" advertising to sell electricity. After all, this is how UI makes its profits.

COAPP members have pointed out that without "aggressive" advertising, and with emphasis on a more rational use of electric power and of energy sources, the demand would never be as great.

But despite UI's claim that "it has given and will give primary consideration to maintaining the quality of the environment," it has continually demonstrated to New Haven people that its most primary consideration is maintaining its high profit return for its stockholders.

A Dirty Dream?

by Dan Vapnek

Washington, Dec. 30, 1976—President Richard M. Nixon today cautioned Americans to beware of the dangers posed by the emerging environmental-industrial complex. The President delivered the warning at his last major address before his term expires on January 20, 1977. Mr. Nixon was making reference to the Department of the Environment (DOE), which was given cabinet level status early in 1971, and since then has seen its budget grow to \$100 billion, nearly twice that of the Department of Defense.

Contracts for air and water pollution devices have become prized political plums, and charges of conflict of interest were recently leveled against the Secretary of Environment Charles Mason after Oil Pollution Control, Inc., a subsidiary of Pure Oil Co., was awarded a \$900 million contract to seal an oil leak in the Santa Barbara channel off the coast of California. Mr. Mason was president of Pure Oil Co. before he became Secretary of the Environment. The oil has been leaking since early 1969, and all attempts to stop it have failed. The leak worsened

considerably after last year's earthquake, and oil companies estimate that they have lost over \$12 million worth of oil reserves due to the leakage. The four major oil companies with wells in the area recently brought suit in federal court when they were denied the right to deduct the \$12 million from their taxable income as part of their oil depletion allowance.

The bulk of the oil now covers 600 miles of California beaches, and a \$400 million contract to remove it was recently awarded to Clean Air, Inc., a subsidiary of General Motors Corp.

Problems of New York

In his speech the President also stated that the House Subcommittee on Internal Security will open hearings next month in an attempt to determine whether conspiracy charges should be brought against the leaders of last week's demonstration at the Hexagon, headquarters of the DOE. The demonstrators were protesting recently-announced plans by the DOE to build a viaduct 20 feet in diameter to carry fresh water from the polar ice cap to New York City. The cost of the project is estimated at \$4 billion.

Demonstration leaders had endorsed an earlier DOE plan to build a bird sanctuary on the site where New York City stands and relocate the city residents in Mississippi. A DOE spokesman reiterated the department's claim that New York City was worth saving and that the viaduct was the only way to supply the growing water needs of the city.

The spokesman labeled as "malicious" the charges by the demonstrators that the only reason for the viaduct was to supply cooling water for the privately owned 80 billion kilowatt nuclear power plant located on the St. Lawrence River. The plant has already raised the temperature of the St. Lawrence to nearly 190°F. The nuclear power plant was the center of an earlier controversy when it was built with a small business loan of nearly \$2 billion.

President-elect John Mitchell called the protestors "pinkos" and said a Department of Justice investigation would also be carried out. The nuclear power plant is owned by Mitchell's brother-in-law.

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Everything But Sex: An American Dream

by Skye Blumenthal

LOVE STORY: directed by Arthur Hiller, produced by Howard G. Minsky, written by Erich Segal; with Ali McGraw, Ryan O'Neal, Ray Milland, Katherine Balfour.

From an artistic point of view, *Love Story* ranks with some of those all-time greats such as *Prudence Proves Her Worth*, *Love Triumphs All*, and *She Got Her Man*.

By now most of you know that Erich Segal wrote the movie script, then, moved by the old saying, "A little bit goes a long way," wrote the novel. That's why the theatres are selling the book in the lobby.

Of course, the complicated plot is intriguing: boy meets girl, girl rebuffs boy, boy needs girl, girl is self-sufficient—what could that tight-lipped, self-satisfied, talented, over-loved, smug Vassar-scholarship bitch possibly need from him?—boy marries girl ("Because."), boy loses money, boy loses father, boy loses wife, boy and money live happily ever after. Whew! Why, this young lady is so self-sufficient she can arrange to die right on cue. She is Woman Perfect. The only fight they have in three years of marriage is when she is tenderly trying to reconcile son and father. Reaching out from the grave she even manages that reconciliation. Ali McGraw as the girl. Enough said.

Ryan O'Neal as the boy—a faceless, professional performance. Charming though he sometimes is, I'd never be moved to give up a career and Paris for him. Our saint does. There is nothing to be said for Ryan's parents. They are stick people. They are as unreal as Jennifer and Oliver (the char-

acters), who seem to lead outer space lives. When they marry, one wonders where all the people come from. They must have been friends of the director.

There were some interesting comments printed in a recent *Time* magazine article. McGraw stated she was attracted to the script because of its "straight, basic, clean emotion." What the hell is a basic, straight, clean emotion? We did see a lot of straight insipidity and basic crap. But "clean" is the key word here. I think it means no sex.

Other actresses interviewed in the article made comments such as: "I believe in morality." (Whose?) "Anything that feels as good as pot must be bad for you." "I believe in right and wrong and not doing your own thing." And, are you ready for this one, kids? "I believe a woman's place is in the home." (Credit actress Joanna Shimkus.)

As America forges ahead, Strome

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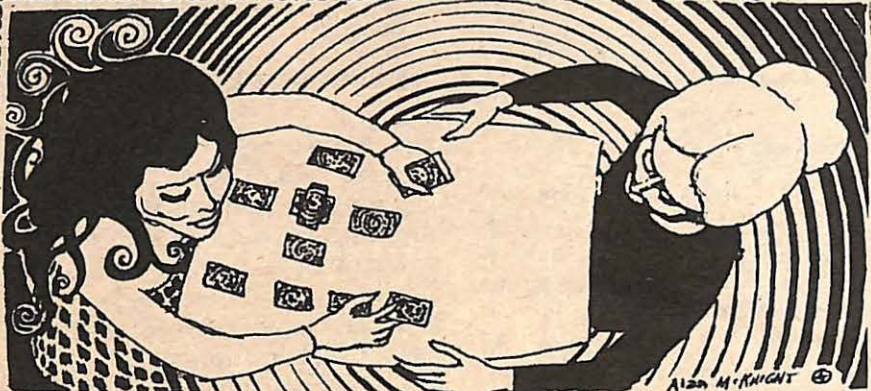
Lamon of Simon and Schuster, publishers of the novel, carols, "I think black study and Women's Lib books have shot their wad. I can see [us] bringing back the Homecoming Queen and the panty raids." The hue and cry seems to be for romance and sentiment. The studios have promised it: America is tired of its problems. But movie critic, Pauline Kael reminds us, "Sentimentality and repression have a natural affinity; they're the two sides of one counterfeit coin."

When a society becomes repressive, true feelings can no longer be expressed because it is dangerous to do so. Uncertainty reigns. Sentimentality is all that remains. One can go berserk or begin to believe one's own lies. Keeping a close watch on oneself becomes unbearable as time passes and pressures mount. Hysteria and self-preservation give birth to fascism.

There is another out for simple people. Fantasy escapes: drugs, liquor,

movies. Those in the power-structure don't really care that much about the sale of booze, movie tickets and pot. Dig it. There are so many drugs floating around there's no logical reason why we aren't ALL in jail. Ask yourself who benefits when young minds are stunned? When we drift instead of dream? When we blank out instead of think? When we accept substitutes for reality, truth and action? It ain't you.

On a recent Dick Cavett show, Erich Segal was confronted by John Simon, the movie critic. When Mr. Simon indicated *Love Story* was trash, Segal grinningly replied that he had only given the "people" (magic word) what they obviously had wanted. Simon countered that in that case Segal was either a fool or a knave. The movie has earned the largest opening-week grosses in the history of American cinema—and it has only just begun. Hey, brothers and sisters! Aren't WE the people?



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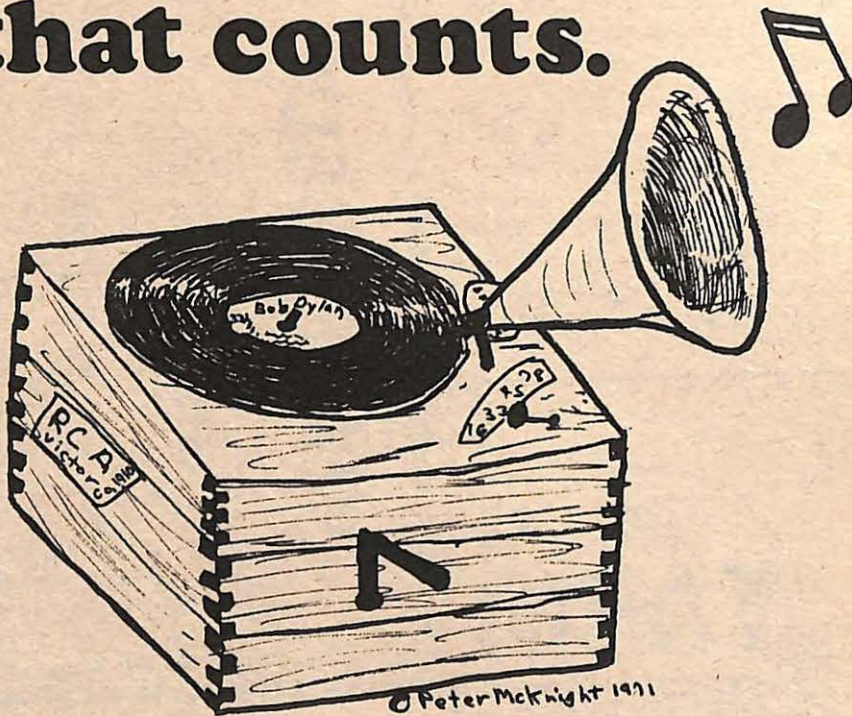
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Appalachians Unite to Fight Giant Corporations

by Karen Waggoner

"What's wrong with this country is that it has broken down at the bottom. The little guy at the bottom isn't plugged in any more and he just gets kicked around. All we want is a fair shake," said Tom Ramsey, a community organizer from Pike County, Kentucky.

Ramsey and his fellow members of the Pike County Citizens Association (PCCA), a growing organization of poor people in Eastern Kentucky, want to confront Bethlehem Steel and return the government of the county to the people.

Coal Oligarchy

"We have no government in Eastern Kentucky," Ramsey said. "We have an oligarchy by the coal industry. The whole social system is organized to protect the interests of the coal industry." Ramsey, who was in New Haven on a fundraising mission, spoke before a meeting sponsored by the Medical Committee on Human Rights.

He said the coal industry took \$240 million worth of coal out of Pike County last year. But the industry pays no taxes, it destroys the countryside, and does as little as it can for the people who live there.

Descendants of Daniel Boone

The 60,000 residents of Pike County are descendants of white indentured servants who followed Daniel Boone out of Virginia. Years of inbreeding have left many genetic defects, yet medical care is scarce and available only to those who can pay in advance.

The poverty-stricken area has no community services. Roads are washed out regularly because of mining that strips the land, streams are polluted (with acid from the mines and garbage that people dump into the water because there's nothing else to do with it), and children have nothing to do for recreation but swim in the polluted water, play in abandoned mines or become young alcoholics.

Limited Success

Not all of Ramsey's story was so grim. The PCCA has had some successes. They took on the school board about its policy of giving free lunches only to children whose parents voted the proper way in the last election. They tricked Bethlehem Steel into providing a park where baseball can be played. They have a full-time nurse now, and they have built a community center with the only library in 60 miles.

But the problems are huge. Bethlehem Steel has announced its intention to strip mine an additional 40,000 acres. "There won't be a mountain left in Eastern Kentucky," Ramsey said. But the



Tom Ramsey

organization is still too small (150 people) to tackle the giant corporation.

"The problem is simply big institutions," Ramsey said, "whether government or big business, the TVA in western Kentucky or Bethlehem Steel in the east. They are more responsive to internal pressures from their bureaucracies and their directors than they are to the community. All our people want is a piece of the pie."

The PCCA accepts no foundation or government money that would jeopardize its independence. Contributions may be sent to Box 10, Hellier, Ky. 41534.

Legal Abortions: Women Still Lose

by Chris Pattee and Marilyn Snyder



group of people who come to hospitals for help and who are returned to the streets in their original condition - without help."

Repeal of laws against abortion is not enough. An examination of the abortion situation in New York will give us examples of what women are up against.

The abortion laws were liberalized in New York in July, 1970. Women are given the first twenty-four weeks of pregnancy to be eligible for a legal abortion. Expanded medical services were needed to accommodate large numbers of women.

When the law was liberalized, the city could have done various things to expand services. It could have permitted in-office abortions; it could have attempted to exercise quality and price control in private hospitals; or it could have expanded its own facilities by creating abortion clinics.

Instead the New York City Board of Health set some "guidelines," which, in reality, were restrictions. The New York Board of Health, along with its Obstetrical and Gynecological Advisory Board (20 men), set the following guidelines:

Abortions must be done in facilities that include operating rooms, x-ray labs, clinical labs, blood banks, etc. It's not clear that abortions procedure warrant these elaborate procedures. Furthermore, these additions raise the cost of abortions.

Abortions can only be done when an obstetrician or surgeon and a registered nurse with post-graduate training in obstetrics and gynecology and a service worker are present. These criteria eliminate the possibility of trained paramedical people to do abortions, and, of course, keep the profits in the hands of the professionals.

These "guidelines" compound the delay and increase the cost of the abortion, and there is still no guarantee of quality. Demand for abortions in New York City alone was estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000 per year. The municipal hospitals were preparing to perform only 25,000 to 30,000 abortions a year in June. By July, a backlog of 717 women was waiting for abortions in these hospitals. By August 12, the number was 1380 and by November 1, 680. One Ob-Gyn chief summed up the situation: "There is developing a whole

Delays (even when abortion is legal) cause dangerous situations. A woman went to Kings County Hospital on September 10, when she was eight weeks pregnant. The examining doctor said she was 12 weeks pregnant and would have to wait four weeks for a late abortion procedure (a saline abortion which is more complicated). On October 9, her appointment day, a different doctor refused to do the procedure because she "wasn't far enough along." She was told if only she had come two weeks earlier, she could have had a simple D and C (Dilatation and Curettage) done. She had to wait another three weeks.

Now that abortion is legal in New York, it is still big business. The cost in the independent clinics is \$75 in one and \$200 in another. Doctors can receive \$1500 a day at the relatively low rate of \$75 per abortion, since an abortion takes less than 30 minutes.

Not just private doctors benefit. Park East and Park West hospitals were bought (after the law was reformed) by British financiers who had made money on abortion clinics in England. These hospitals then sent letters to doctors all over the country announcing their facilities were available for abortions at a total charge of \$575 for an early abortion: \$325 for the hospital for a twenty-four hour stay, and \$250 for the M.D. for a ten minute operation. The two hospitals now devote 75 per cent of their bed space to this service.

Women (like other patients in our health care system) are assumed to have no judgment concerning their own bodies. It appears to be a moral and social judgment by those who make health laws that women should be prevented from making a "wrong" decision about their abortions.

The profit system locks people into roles which exploit one another. In this case it seems to be men over women. Men made the abortion laws. Men control the legislature which prevents repeal of the laws. Men control the courts who pass judgment. Men rule the churches which brand abortions immoral. And mostly men profit from illegal and legal abortions. BUT WOMEN HAVE THE BABIES.

Information from December Health-PAC Bulletin. Next issue: pregnancy.

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